The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

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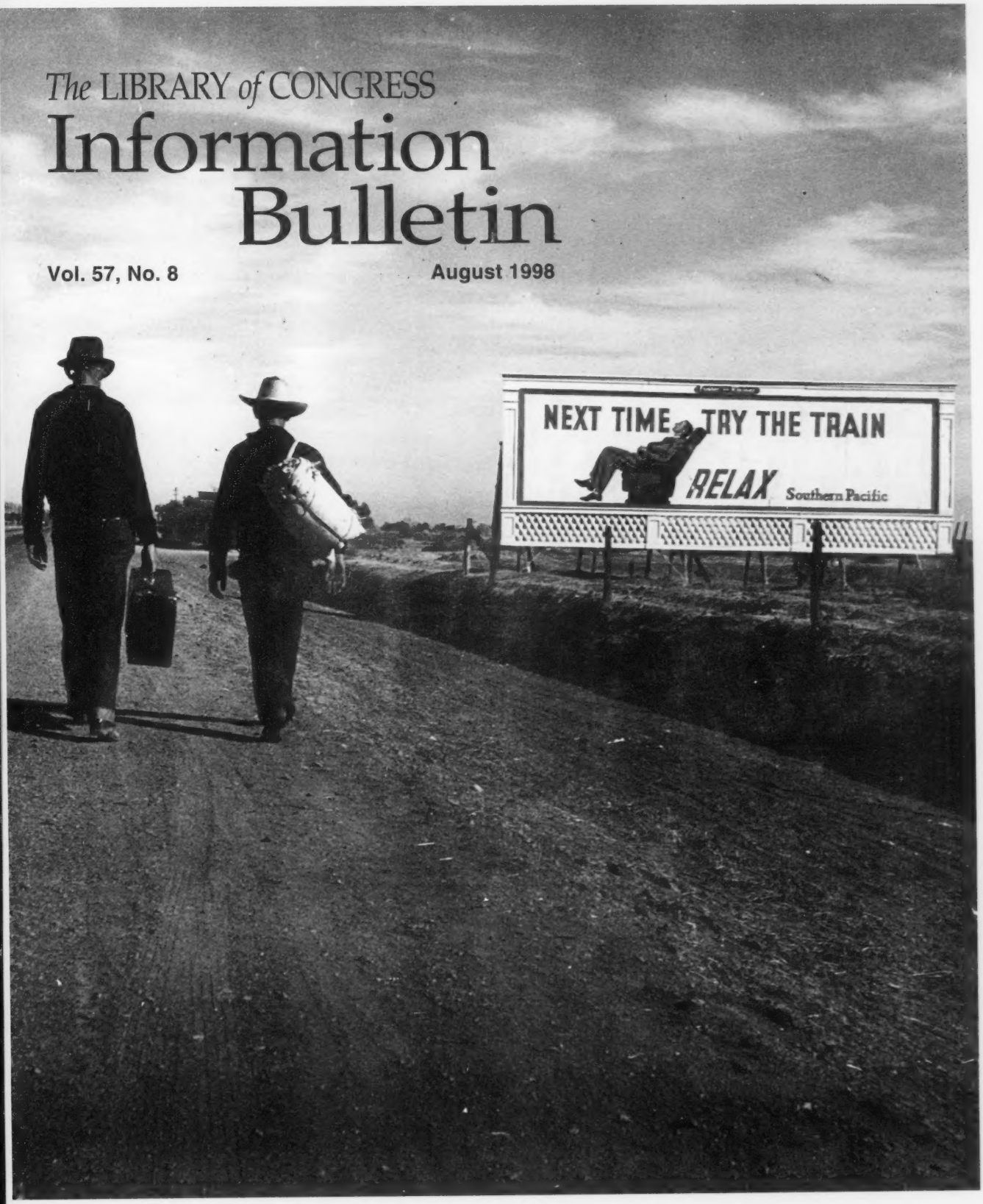

America from the Great Depression to World War II

The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS
Information Bulletin

Vol. 57, No. 8 August 1998

JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: "Toward Los Angeles," photo ca. 1937, by Dorothea Lange, is one of 45,000 photos of America between 1935 and 1942 now available on-line at the Library's Web site.

Cover Story: A New Deal project resulted in 164,000 photos of American life in the 1930s and 40s. The American Memory Web site offers the first 45,000 images from this collection on-line in "America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photographs from the Farm Security Administration and Office of War Information." 208

ALA in Review: The Library hosted several events during the annual Conference of the American Library Association, including an all conference reception and the inaugural banquet. 191

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CDS Giveaway: The Cataloging Distribution Service raffled CDS-produced LC products during the ALA conference. 203

Religion at the Founding: On June 18-19, the Library sponsored a symposium in connection with the opening of "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic"; also, a reception coincided with the exhibition opening and a special showcase was mounted in conjunction with a conference of theological librarians. 204

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The Art of Zionism: Bezalel Narkiss lectured on the Jewish arts and crafts movement in Jerusalem in the early part of the century. 214

Collaboration for Children: The Library's Children's Literature Center sponsored a discussion between author Susan Cooper and publisher Margaret McElderry on June 27. 216

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued monthly by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/.

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GUY LAMOLINARA, Editor
JOHN H. SAYERS, Production

ALA Comes To Washington

LC Hosts Many Events

The American Library Association recently held its Annual Conference in Washington, June 27-June 30. With the support and cooperation of ALA, the Library hosted many events for attendees, including the All Conference reception, tours of the Thomas Jefferson Building, and other events. Other activities, such as the "Exploring LC" programs, will be covered next month. Following are reports on some of those activities.

Oscar and Associates Inc.

ALA All Conference Reception Held in Great Hall

Oscar and Associates Inc.

The Library's exhibit booth at the Washington Convention Center featured the National Digital Library, U.S. Copyright Office, Cataloging Distribution Service, Center for the Book and National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. A hanging banner highlighted the Library's new Bicentennial logo.

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Wearing shorts and T-shirts, business suits, party attire, LC Bicentennial buttons and ALA badges, between 5,000 and 6,000 librarians streamed through the west front doors of the Jefferson Building for an all-conference reception on a steamy Saturday night, June 27.

In Washington for the American Library Association Annual Meeting, they basked in the grandeur of the Great Hall, queued up to enter the Main Reading Room through the rarely opened doors from the Great Hall, ogled Blashfield's painting of *Human Understanding* spotlighted in the dome 150 feet above the main desk, tapped keyboards in the Computer Catalog Center, peeked into the Members' Room and followed their maps to area studies reading rooms and the Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room.

They stood three deep around reception tables laden with mountains of luscious California strawberries next to silver bowls of warm, sweet chocolate for dipping, mounds of fudgy brownies, fruit-covered wheels of brie, thousands of cubes of cheddar and countless rounds of crackers.

"I think I've died and gone to book heaven," said Roxana Compagna, director of the Bronxville Public Library in Bronxville, N.Y., eyeing her strawberry on a stick. She and her entire staff of four had come to the annual conference and reception.

"This is a real treat for librarians to be here, in the Library for the country," added her colleague, Pat Root, reference and young-adult librarian, looking around at the ceiling murals and marble columns.

This staff of four, including children's librarian Joan Kelly and technical services director Vivien Shieh, provides public library services primarily to children up to the age of 9 and to retired residents of their community of 6,000. "We have 4,000 library-card holders, but we see only children and seniors. Most adults work in Manhattan and don't get home until midnight, and the older school students are so busy preparing for admission to Harvard they have no time to come in," Ms. Compagna explained.

Outside, cooling off on the front steps of the Jefferson, were Walt Crawford and his wife, Linda A. Driver, both members of the Research Libraries Group based in Mountain View, Calif. They were getting acquainted with an interlibrary loan listserv correspondent, William Sullivan, from the Connecticut State Library.

"This is glorious," Mr. Crawford exclaimed, sweeping his arm toward the summer evening scene on the Neptune Plaza. ALA guests, tired from a hot day of meetings and museum visits, sat in twilight on the Jefferson's steps and relaxed in a hair-riffling breeze as they listened to the Monumental Brass Band. A sliver of a moon hung beside the pale Capitol dome across the street.

Inside, behind the Gutenberg Bible, Callista Polito, 4½ months old, was taking a bottle of her own personal refreshment from her ALA-beribboned grandmother, Judith L. Hunt, director of the Montclair State University in Upper Montclair, N.J. Also on hand was Callista's mother, Victoria, who has

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Changing of the Guard

Jefferson Building Hosts ALA Inaugural, Dewey Award

BY DONNA URSCHEL AND GAIL FINEBERG

The American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference culminated in an elegant evening Tuesday, June 30, in the Library's Jefferson Building, where Winston Tabb received the Melvil Dewey medal and Ann Symons, new ALA president, called for vigilant protection of First Amendment rights in the digital environment.

After some 630 librarians were seated for dinner at round tables on the first and second levels of the Great Hall, they proceeded to the Coolidge Auditorium for the ALA awards ceremony and inaugural address.

Mr. Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, was one of 11 award recipients. He was bestowed the Dewey medal "for his distinguished service of more than 25 years to the profession and his high order of creative leadership to the Library of Congress and the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions."

He also was honored "for his vision, leadership and determination in establishing the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC), which resulted in significant improvements to global bibliographic control," announced Sarah A. Long, chairperson of the 1998 ALA awards committee.

Each award winner proceeded to the stage to pick up a large, framed citation and to pose for pictures. Then Barbara Ford, outgoing ALA president, bade a brief farewell and turned over the program to Ms. Symons. Both women received standing ovations.

In her inaugural address, Ms. Symons said, "One of the most fun and most difficult parts of being ALA president is selecting a theme — one that is timely, that reflects your personal interest and also 'speaks' to your colleagues.

"The theme I have selected is 'Celebrating the Freedom to Read! Learn! Connect!' It is a message close to my heart. But the truth is I didn't just choose this message; it chose me."

Ms. Symons explained that librarians today are struggling with unresolved questions concerning First Amendment issues and the Internet.

"The Internet is neither good nor evil. It is simply a tool — one that we as a society are still learning to understand and to use. As librarians, we must be leaders in education of both children and adults about both the benefits and hazards of this new medium and how to use it wisely," she said.

Such education is preferable to making library staff members responsible for deciding what each and every parent wants his or her child to see or not see. "While filtering may seem an obvious solution, most of us know it is a quick fix at best," Ms. Symons said.

"The best and ultimate filter is the human mind. Knowing how to make informed decisions about what we choose to see, hear and view is an essential skill in the information age — whether it's in the library, at school, at work or in the privacy of your home," she said.

Ms. Symons concluded, "Protecting the First Amendment in the digital environment is worthy of our time, best professional efforts and financial resources.

"The tough times will get better — but they may not get better quickly. And they will only get better if you and I play a leadership role in educating the public about this new medium. This will take courage."

Lorenzo Wright

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb receives the Dewey Medal and congratulations from outgoing ALA President Barbara Ford and ALA awards chair Sarah Long in the Great Hall.

RUSA Award

Judith Prowse Reid, head of the Local History and Genealogy Reading Room, received the Reference and User Services Association (RUSA) History Section award for "her extraordinary contributions to family research through lectures and special publications ... ; her outstanding leadership in the History Section of RUSA ... [and] her remarkable dedication as a librarian in promoting quality service to library patrons, her ready support of her colleagues and her exem-

plary example as a professional."

The award was presented during a ceremony following a Capital Hilton reception on Monday, June 29. RUSA is a division of the American Library Association.

ALA Says 'Thanks'

ALA expressed its appreciation officially by passing two resolutions. On July 1, the ALA Council unanimously passed a resolution sponsored by the ALA Committee on Legislation commending the Library for "extraordinary support and cooperation" in the planning for and during the annual meeting, as well as for its generosity in hospitality and for the quality and variety of the opportunities it made available to ALA participants.

A second resolution, introduced from the floor and passed unanimously by the ALA Council, asked all ALA members to urge their congressional representatives to support legislation to authorize the minting of a commemorative coin in honor of the Library's 200th anniversary. The legislation needs 290 cosponsors in the House before it can be acted upon by the House Banking Committee. □

Lorenzo Wright

Lorenzo Wright

Barbara Ford told how much she had enjoyed being ALA president, and Ann Symons took over the reins as she was inaugurated in the Great Hall.

Public Affairs Specialist Yvonne French contributed to this report. Ms. Urschel is a Washington free-lance writer; Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Reception

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attended ALA meetings with her mother since she was about Callista's age.

This year, Ms. Hunt was particularly interested in international librarianship. "I am interested in how libraries can work with children of all cultures all the way up through college age," she said. "In northern New Jersey, 28 percent of our citizens do not speak English as their native language. We have many recent immigrants who are the first generation of their families to go to college."

Ms. Hunt had come to the right place to pursue her interest. In concert with the ALA theme, "Global Reach, Local Touch," the Library's area studies reading rooms all were open and their staffs were on hand to discuss the extent and content of their foreign-language collections.

Tibetan specialist Susan Meinheit was explaining to Asian Division Reading Room visitors how the Library came to receive a gift of a Tibetan prayer wheel from a Tibetan lama in Berkeley, Calif. She was signing up visiting librarians interested in obtaining similar wheels for their libraries.

"I've been overwhelmed with requests from people wanting to do special projects to help Tibetans," Ms. Meinheit said.

African and Middle Eastern Division Chief Beverly Gray and her staff told hundreds of visitors about the division's collections, and Hispanic Reading Room staff lost count of visitors, as did the European Division.

The ALA guests came early and stayed late. At 7:30 p.m., the first wave entered the Great Hall just as tables set up for a 100-year anniversary celebration of *LC Subject Headings* were whisked away (see story on page 202).

At 8:35 p.m., in ever-greater numbers, ALA members continued to press through the Jefferson's front doors and up the marble staircases, undaunted by the blare of an alarm apparently activated by the heat and high humidity generated by so many closely packed celebrants.

By 9:40 p.m., they had consumed the last of 1,560 bottles of white wine and waited in line for glasses of spring and sparkling water served by waiters in black ties shouting for more ice to tux-clad colleagues wearing earphones and antennas.

At about the same time, newcomers took the last of 5,000 LC Bicentennial posters handed out at the front doors.

Shoppers waited in lines wrapped twice around the counters in the Sales Shop, where staff struggled to keep up with customer demands. In four hours, they rang up on two registers $6,400 in sales — nearly half of what they netted all day. "These customers were amazing," manager Anna Lee said. "I've never met such nice people. It was so hot, and we had to keep them waiting for service, but they thanked us."

By 10:30 p.m., when staff were escorting visitors out of various far-flung reading rooms, reception guests had skewered the last of 82 flats of strawberries. The reception ended at 11 p.m.

Roberta Stevens, coordinator of ALA activities at the Library, said the evening was somewhat chaotic, but observed that guests had "a great time." She thanked ALA for its contribution — $40,000 for food and entertainment — and LC staff, particularly Facility Services, Protective Services and all of the volunteers who worked at the reception for their support. □

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

A 'Literary Landmark'

Jefferson Building Honored by FOLUSA

BY MEG SMITH

The newly renovated Thomas Jefferson Building has always been considered a landmark in the traditional sense. Now it is a "literary landmark," thanks to a recent ceremony held on the building's Neptune Plaza on June 26.

Friends of Libraries USA (FOLUSA) honored the building during a sunny morning ceremony, collaborating with the Center for the Book to designate the building as a Literary Landmark. More than 100 Library lovers, including Dr. Billington, Librarian Emeritus Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, poet Ruth Boorstin, attended.

Lorenzo Wright

Dr. Billington, FOLUSA President Heather Cameron, Dr. Boorstin, FOLUSA Executive Director Sandy Dolnick and Center for the Book Director John Cole unveil a bronze plaque designating the Jefferson Building as a Literary Landmark.

"No other site in our nation so richly deserves the designation of Literary Landmark," said FOLUSA President Heather Cameron after presenting Dr. Billington and Dr. Boorstin with a bronze plaque naming the building the 31st Literary Landmark in the United States. Previous landmarks include the Faulkner House book store in New Orleans, where the author wrote his novel *Soldier's Pay*, the houses of Edgar Allan Poe and Tennessee Williams and the cottage of former Poet Laureate Robert Penn Warren. Since 1987 FOLUSA has chosen sites at the locations of ALA conferences to receive Literary Landmark designations.

"I think we should also pay tribute to Congress," said Dr. Billington. "They have been the single most important patron of libraries in the world."

Dr. Billington and Dr. Boorstin accepted the award. Speakers included Ruth Boorstin, who read her poem *Spring: The Award Season*; John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Sandy Dolnick, executive director of FOLUSA; Barbara Ford, outgoing president of the American Library Association; Josephus Nelson, reference librarian; Ford Peatross, curator of the architecture, design and engineering collection in the Prints and Photographs Division; and Librarian of Virginia Nolan Yelich.

Mr. Yelich presented Dr. Billington with a certificate signed by Virginia Gov. James S. Gilmore III designating June 26, 1998, as Library of Congress Day. In his remarks, Yelich emphasized Thomas Jefferson's love of books and his close connection with the development of the Library of Congress.

Following the ceremony, Dr. Boorstin, who founded the Center for the Book in 1977, said the international materials in the Library made it a "global landmark." "In a nation of nations, a national library must collect materials in all the world's languages," he said. "Although lots of people had a part in [the ceremony], I give credit to the Library itself for holding such an ingenious and protean collection of ... materials."

"Last year was the first time in a decade that the building was fully accessible to the American people, following its 12-year renovation," said Mr. Cole. "This year I think we're reaping the benefits."

This fall, the Jefferson Building will receive another honor, from the American Association for State and Local History in Nashville, which announced in June that the Library and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol have won an award of merit for the restoration of the Jefferson Building. The AASLH awards have encouraged standards of excellence in the "collection, preservation and restoration of state, local and regional American history" since 1945.

"I think it is the most beautifully decorated building in America," said Mr. Cole." Mixed in with my belief is a feeling of pride, knowing that people outside the Library think so too."

Staff members have shown their pride in the Jefferson Building by collecting Library memorabilia dating back to the building's opening in 1897. An exhibit of these artifacts was on display from November 1997 until early July 1998 in the building's Great Hall.

Contributors to the exhibit, including Mr. Cole, LC Archivist William Mobley and Senior Copyright Information Specialist Frank Evina, held a discussion with staff members June 18 on how the antique postcards, paperweights, inkwells and artwork featuring the Library were collected. Exhibit Director Martha Hopkins praised Mr. Evina for "probably having snagged all the remaining Library of Congress memorabilia from flea markets and antique shops across the country."

Mr. Evina said he created his private collection of Library antiques and souvenirs "out of a sense of awe to see our predecessors at work in old photographs of the Jefferson building."

Although the building is reaping praise now, Mr. Evina told the audience that one of the Jefferson Building's most famous critics was President Franklin Roosevelt, who

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Pinsky's 'Theory of Poetry'

Poet Laureate Convenes ALA Panel

BY DONNA URSCHEL

Robert Pinsky shared his "theory of poetry" with librarians during the American Library Association (ALA) Annual Conference and also asked for their assistance in carrying out his Favorite Poem Project by staging poetry readings at their libraries.

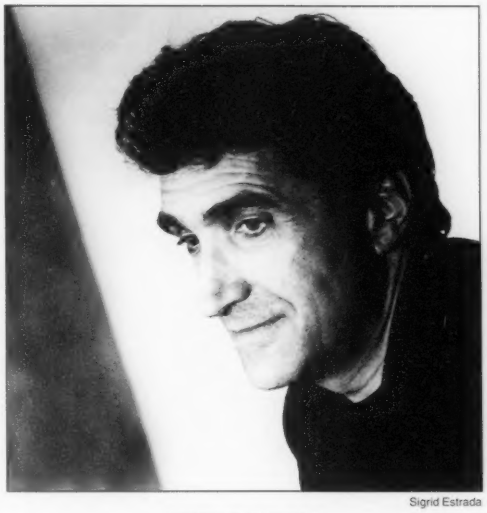
Mr. Pinsky, the Poet Laureate Consultant in Poetry to the Library, spoke at the "LIVE at the Library: Poets and Librarians Panel" on June 27 at the Washington Convention Center, where much of the ALA conference activity occurred.

"Poetry is a physical art. I'll go further to say it's a bodily art. It is an art of the human body," Mr. Pinsky told the capacity crowd, in explaining the appeal of poetry and its rise in popularity.

"When you say aloud to yourself a poem by Langston Hughes, Emily Dickinson or Shakespeare, your body is the medium of that artist.

"Therefore, to further define my view, poetry is a vocal art. At the very core of poetry, the center of poetry is that physical and emotional electric sensation I get when I say aloud words I love," he said.

The advantage of this perspective, according to Mr. Pinsky, is it explains why there is an upsurge of interest in poetry in the United States.



Sigrid Estrada

Robert Pinsky

"My theory of that upsurge is that we live in a time of increasingly beautiful, splendid, impressive, magnificent mass art," he said. "Consider a digital videodisk or a music CD. I love my electronic equipment. It is beautiful."

As wonderful as mass art is, according to Mr. Pinsky, it doesn't satisfy the need for a more personal connection.

"Poetry, inherently, by the nature of its medium, is on an individual scale, a human scale. So, as much as we love the movie, the CD, the rest, there's also a craving we have that's on the scale of one person," he explained.

Mr. Pinsky is trying to capture that craving and appreciation for poetry through his Favorite Poem Project. He is choosing 1,200 people to recite their favorite poem — "a poem that person loves," said Mr. Pinsky — aloud on audio and video tape.

The 1,000 audio recordings will commemorate the millennium; the 200 videotapes will symbolize the Library's Bicentennial in the year 2000. As one of the Library's cultural "Gifts to the Nation" on its 200th birthday, the tapes will come to rest in the Library's Archive of Recorded Literature on Tape, which has some 2,000 poets and authors reading their work.

"The project that I've devised is the one I want to ask your help with," he told the librarians and other ALA attendees.

Mr. Pinsky said he received a starter grant of $500,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts to help carry out his Favorite Poem Project.

"I hope to represent all 50 states; every possible kind of education," he said. "At the Boston Public Library, we had a homeless person reading Emily Dickinson; at the public library in St. Louis, we had the mayor reading Langston Hughes."

"The most successful readings so far have been held in public libraries," he said. "These readings must not take place in universities; people are intimidated by universities. The ideal setting for these readings is the public library."

"I invite you and I plead with you to hold poetry readings at your library. If you write to my assistant, she will send you a 'How to Have a Favorite Poem Reading Kit,'" he said. "I can tell you from experience these are lively and encouraging and wonderful events."

Ms. Urschel is a free-lance Washington writer.

Landmark

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said its European-style architecture clashed with other buildings on Capitol Hill.

"Not only did he not like the front of the building," Mr. Evina said, "he also wanted to have the dome removed."

In June, a lavishly illustrated book about the building won a Best of Show in the Design and Effectiveness Competition sponsored by Washington Book Publishers in June. *The Library of Congress: The Art and Architecture of the Thomas Jefferson Building* was cited for its for its rich, vivid layout and photographs. (The Library's *Eyes of the Nation: A Visual History of the United States* came in second in the same category. It also won first prize in the 18th annual Museum Publications Design Competition. See LC *Information Bulletin*, July 1998.)

Published one year after the Jefferson building's 100th birthday, the 1998 "labor of love" is a prelude to the Library of Congress Bicentennial in 2000, according to Mr. Cole, who edited the 320-page book with architectural historian Henry Hope Reed.

Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Reference Service in a Digital Age

Library Institute Focuses on Electronic Tools

BY GUY LAMOLINARA AND RALF GRÜNKE

The digital age has changed everything about a reference librarian's job, and it has changed nothing.

It is still the librarian's job to provide researchers with expert assistance in locating the most useful information. Yet, there is a new universe of accessible information, in electronic format, and there is a user who may never have other than electronic contact with the librarian.

"Reference Service in a Digital Age" for the first time explored the questions facing reference librarians today. This Library of Congress Institute, held June 29-30, brought together distinguished professionals from across the country and around the Library to focus on electronic reference work being done in libraries.

The institute was sponsored by the Library and hosted by Diane Kresh, director for public service collections, in cooperation with Library Solutions Institute of Berkeley, Calif., which is headed by Anne Lipow. Ms. Lipow is recognized for her role in organizing "Rethinking Reference" institutes throughout the country.

"I know that I will need a few days to sift through everything I heard and learned," Ms. Kresh said at the conclusion of the event. She assured the audience that the speeches and focus group discussions soon would be available from the Library's Web site at lcweb.loc.gov/rr/digiref/.

When Ms. Lipow addressed the Tuesday morning audience of 170 in the Mumford Room, she said, "I am only standing here by accident. Linda Arret of Library Services is the one who is really responsible for organizing this institute." She was assisted by 20 staffers.

The evening before, Bonnie Nardi, a research scientist at AT&T Laboratories West, delivered the keynote, "Information Ecologies." The address is based on Ms. Nardi's forthcoming book, Information Ecologies: Local Habitations for People and Technology (MIT Press).

"Ecologies are local settings," she said. "An ecology is defined for each of us by our own personal spheres of influence and participation. ... Most of us participate in multiple ecologies such as our homes, offices, children's schools, places where we volunteer, and health care settings.

"With information ecologies, all of us can influence what happens in our personal ecologies," she continued. "Technological change is not someone else's problem or responsibility; it belongs to all of us."

Ms. Nardi referred to the "dark" writings of those who have referred to technology as something that wipes out "whole traditions and cultures and replaces them with a narrowly scoped, obsessive concern for efficiency. I respond ... to these writers with a more optimistic stance." In her new book, co-written with Vicki O'Day, Ms. Nardi discusses a case study called "Librarians: A Keystone Species." With the advent of the Internet, perhaps even more so than in the past, librarians have become a "keystone species," she said. "We need librarians more than ever" to navigate clients through the "bewildering array of information sources we encounter in the library."

N. Alicia Byers

Linda Arret (left) and Anne Lipow played key roles in organizing the institute.

Alison Level

Bonnie Nardi of AT&T Laboratories West delivered the keynote address of the institute.

Yet while these librarians may be using the "high-tech" Internet as well as traditional sources to assist patrons, they still provide the "high touch" service that can only come from a human. "In studying librarians ... [they] contributed their special human abilities of tact, diplomacy, judgment and empathy. Their contributions turned the libraries we studied into places where clients felt comfortable and cared for at the same time they were receiving the benefits of the most advanced information technologies."

Ms. Nardi concluded her talk by offering some advice: "As Americans, we are great at know-how. We jump on bandwagons ... [and] manage best with quick and dirty successes."

But "we short-circuit the process of asking why we are making the changes. In other words, when it comes to know-why, we could do better."

The following day, Janice T. Koyama of the University of California at Los Angeles, asked, "How does the

Internet challenge the traditional model of reference?"

She noted that matters of privacy and confidentiality "break down aspects of this model." For example, she said, there is a lack of personal contact when providing reference service electronically, and there is a "decreasing usefulness in extended electronic exchanges" between the librarian and the user.

"We need to know how to acknowledge the repeat user" while preserving confidentiality, she said, warning that in some cases "digital libraries are beginning to look like passive warehouses" of information, where there is "little offer of reference help."

Lest anyone in the audience think Ms. Koyama is pessimistic about the future of electronic reference, she proposed the creation of an Internet reference database to which users could refer when they need assistance on questions that have already been answered by other librarians. She urged information professionals to adopt "new mind-sets. To paraphrase the philosopher Nike: Let's do it!"

R. David Lankes of the Educational Resources Information Clearinghouse on Information Technology claims to have earned the first Ph.D. available only and entirely in hypertext. He called the "paper library" one that is "focused on container and location and having a collection that is 'knowable' and finite," whereas in the digital library "our role is radically different. We don't know every single object. We are more than pathfinders" who must provide context for the multitudinous amounts of information available on the Internet.

"You don't want all 5,000 hits from a search engine. You want the five best articles, and that type of reference must be done by a librarian," he said. "On the Internet, there is no selection policy. You are the selection policy. You are now acting as the 'f-word' — a filter, which is not a bad thing."

He warned that many so-called Web-based "Ask a" services, such as "Ask a Scientist" or "Ask an Expert" often have no library connection. "Thousands of questions are being answered by these services," but there is no one to monitor the accuracy of the information provided.

"There is no such thing as a digital library without a digital librarian," he emphasized.

Like Ms. Koyama, he advocated the archiving of reference transactions in a database, so that a librarian's answer to a query could be reused or at least form the basis for additional reference assistance. This database would be available to all libraries, as a kind of "electronic interlibrary loan for reference."

N. Alicia Byers

The Library's Thomas Mann spoke of the "proper relationship of real libraries to the Information Superhighway."

Thomas Mann of the Library of Congress attempted to define the "proper relationship of real libraries to the Information Superhighway."

Assuming the role of an iconoclast, Mr. Mann said that "I want to protest the assumption that this is a digital age." He cited statistics of the ever-increasing figures for book production in the United States. "And the only free access to these books is still via libraries," he said. "The bulk of reference service cannot be done in a digital environment."

"Copyright is not the problem. Piracy is the problem," he continued. "The digital age faith that copyright will be worked out and everything will be on-line is fallacious. Copyright problems cannot possibly be solved in cyberspace."

He pointed out that site licenses, whereby a library purchases access to information on the Internet, "are not part of cyberspace because this information is not accessible by anyone anywhere. You must be in a particular place" to access the resource. "This is the antithesis of a virtual library," he said.

"Real libraries," however, "can offer any material without cost. The real solution [to the copyright problem] already exists. It is found in the widespread libraries — not on the Internet."

Lynn Wheeler and Nancy Reger of Baltimore County Public Library dis-

N. Alicia Byers

Speakers and planners for the institute included (seated, from left) Janice Koyama, Linda Arret and Bonnie Nardi; Anne Lipow, David Lankes, Thomas Mann, Bernie Sloan, Lynn Wheeler, Nancy Reger and Diane Kresh.

N. Alicia Byers

Nancy Reger addresses a few of the 170 attendees at the institute.

cussed "Defining Reference Services: Transitioning the Public Library."

According to Ms. Wheeler, her library in two months "went from having almost no technology to having a fully operational technology room." Referring to Mann's pronouncements, she said, "There is a place for both types of reference."

For Ms. Wheeler, the "key issues" for digital reference are a lack of staff and training; the need for technical support; public access — policies must be determined in advance; training of the public; intellectual freedom; maintaining a balance between new and traditional services; and a willingness among staff to adapt.

Ms. Reger sees today's libraries as having "two reference collections — print and virtual. The reference process is now more time-intensive," she said. "Customers have higher expectations."

The final speaker before the lunch break was Bernie Sloan of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. He urged that libraries develop a model for electronic reference services and conceded that "there are dozens of definitions of what a digital library is." He advocated that libraries tackle simple tasks such as developing a standard reference form for use on the Internet, as well as more difficult jobs, such as "motivating people to want to be in digital reference."

The need to maintain the human touch, newly define the role of a reference librarian, and provide adequate staff training in a digital library was highlighted during five simultaneous focus group discussions, summarized in a final wrap-up session on June 30.

Even though the focus groups began by discussing diverse aspects of digital reference services, most eventually identified similar concerns and drew almost the same conclusions, Ms. Lipow inferred at the end of the session.

Members of the focus group discussing "Professional Roles and Responsibilities" concluded that, in the digital age, reference librarians should continue to uphold strong service ethics. As a result, reference librarians need to become competent with regard to using electronic resources and — at the same time — "maintain the human touch." Group leaders were Paul Constantine, head of the Reference Service Division of Olin/Kroch/Uris Libraries at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., and Sarah Watstein, assistant director for academic user services and head of the James Branch Cabell Library at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond, Va.

Paul Healey, reference/electronic services librarian at Warren E. Burger Library at William Mitchell College of Law, St. Paul, Minn., said the focus group "Reference Resources Online: Acquisitions, Evaluations and Use" also emphasized the need for adequate training of librarians. "Electronic resources are an entirely new area," Mr. Healey noted. "Library staff need a certain level of competence in dealing with electronic resources today." The group also mentioned that the library community should increasingly share resources and technical know-how. Healey shared the facilitator role in the group with Chris Germino, Vanderbilt University.

"Where is the reference librarian in the digital library?" asked Vicki Terbovich, senior project librarian for the Washington Connectivity Project at the Washington State Library, who served as coleader of the focus group "Electronic Give and Take: Variations on Face-to-Face and Real-Time Reference." She suggested that librarians are best qualified to determine the content of electronic resources.

Web sites should be kept simple to accommodate low-end technology and users with disabilities, said the other group leader, Schelle Simcox, reference and instructional services librarian and coordinator of instructional services for the Library Learning Complex at California State University, Monterey Bay, Calif.

The focus group "Collaborative Reference Networks: How We Help Each Other" supported Ms. Simcox's conclusion, according to group leader Gail Clement, coordinator for Digital Library Services and project director for the Everglades Information Network and Digital Library at Florida International University, Miami. "Any electronic resource that is developed must be simple to the patron," Ms. Clement asserted.

With too little emphasis on traditional vs. digital resources, the term "library" may have to be redefined, concluded members of the focus group "Intelligent Agents, Human-Computer Interaction and Technology Trends." Both traditional and digital resources could be used as a combination, said group leader Richard Greenfield, technology coordinator at Alaska State Library, Juneau. Computer tools should increasingly point out to users the richness of traditional resources, he said. Mr. Greenfield shared the facilitative role with Tamas Doszkocs of the National Library of Medicine. □

Ralf Grünke is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Americas Awards

Hanson, Saport, Jiménez Win Honors

By Yvonne French and Alba Mota

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) presented awards for children's literature at the Library on June 29, during the American Library Association's annual meeting in Washington.

The Americas Children and Young Literature Award was given to two authors and an illustrator on June 29 in the Mumford Room.

The award recognizes U.S. works of fiction, poetry, folklore or selected nonfiction for young adults published in the previous year in English, Spanish or Portuguese that "authentically and engagingly relate to Latin America, the Caribbean or to Latinos in the United States."

CLASP director Julie Klein presented certificates, cash awards and colorful Guatemalan weavings to two authors and an illustrator of books published in 1997, *The Face at the Window* (Clarion Books) and *The Circuit* (University of New Mexico Press). The event was hosted by the Library's Hispanic Division and Center for the Book. "Often we don't have an opportunity to promote books in other languages, which is a large part of what we want to do," said John Y. Cole, the center's director.

The Face at the Window by Regina Hanson is about a Jamaican girl who throws stones at an eccentric woman's mango tree and then learns why the woman is so troubled. Ms. Hanson said a librarian gave her the idea for a children's book about mental illness. In writing the book, Ms. Hanson recalled walking to school in her native Jamaica and passing a house with boarded up windows.

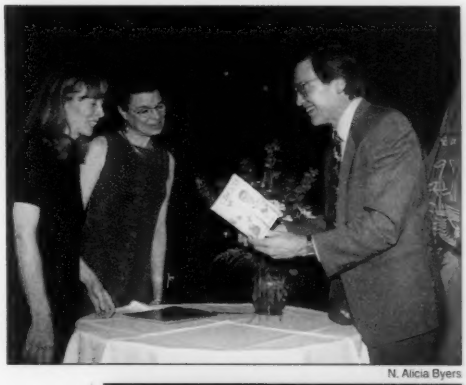
"When I learned a little more about mental illness as an adult," said Ms. Hanson, "I wondered if the person who lived there might have had a mental illness. ... I never solved the mystery. It nagged at me until I wrote the book," which was illustrated by Linda Saport, who also received an award.

The Circuit: Stories from the Life of a Migrant Child by Francisco Jiménez is a 12-part autobiographical account of a Mexican boy who was part of "the circuit" of migrant workers who move from farm to farm as crops are harvested in California. "It pays tribute to all the migrant families and children who work in the fields to put food on our tables," said Mr. Jiménez, who was born in Mexico and came to the United States with his family when he was 4 years old. He began to work in the fields when he was 6, picking cotton, strawberries and carrots. While moving from camp to camp, "school and learning were the only consistent things for me," he said.

During a reception following the awards ceremony, Rep. Major R. Owens (D-N.Y.) said, "What these authors are doing is not recognized and not glamorous, but it captures and keeps alive so much that is fundamental in how you shape the values of children. That's what these two books do."

Senior Bibliographic Specialist Reynaldo C. Aguirre of the Hispanic Division made the Library's arrangements for the awards ceremony and reception, which was attended by more than 100 people, many of them ALA participants. It was the fifth year the awards were given and the third time that the event was held at the Library.

Ms. French is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office. Ms. Mota is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.



N. Alicia Byers

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Illustrator Linda Saport, Jamaican author Regina Hanson and Mexican author Francisco Jiménez leaf through Mr. Jiménez's award-winning children's book; Ms. Hanson, Mr. Jiménez and Ms. Saport hold weavings they received; Ms. Saport and Ms. Hanson display their Americas awards.

Still Robust at 100

A Century of LC Subject Headings

By Lois Mai Chan

In the summer of 1898, the results of a project that was to have great impact on libraries in the United States and around the world for the next century quietly unfolded in the Catalog Division of the Library of Congress.

This was the advent of the new Library of Congress dictionary catalog with the integration of alphabetically arranged author, title and subject entries. The alphabetical subject headings system, now known as *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, or *LCSH*, was originally intended as a subject cataloging tool for the Library's own use. It is now serving thousands of libraries around the world and has become the de facto standard for subject cataloging and indexing in circumstances far beyond those for which it was originally designed.

This now enormous structure began with a small step. After the Library moved from the Capitol to its new building in 1897, its officials faced the question of how the collection should be organized. Major decisions were to establish a new classification system and also to adopt the dictionary form for the main catalog. At that time, Charles A. Cutter's *Rules for a Dictionary Catalog* was in its third edition and the dictionary arrangement was well on its way to becoming the predominant catalog form in American libraries. The Library's move to such a catalog, along with its practice of distributing its printed cards, put the institution at the forefront of American cataloging policy and practice.

In 1909, J.C.M. Hanson, the first chief of the Cataloging Division, recounted the beginning of *LCSH*. Actual work on the new subject catalog began simultaneously with the printing of the first author cards in July 1898, as well as the compilation of an authority list of subject headings. After noting that the American Library Association (ALA) list of subject headings, which had been "calculated for small and medium-size libraries of a generally popular character," was chosen as a basis with the understanding that considerable modification and specialization would be needed, he continued:

> As a first step preliminary to the real work of compilation, a number of copies of the List were accordingly provided, a number of blank leaves sufficient to treble the size of the original volume were added, and the copies thereupon bound in flexible leather. ... New subjects as they came up for discussion and decision were noted on slips and filed. If the subject had already been adopted by the ALA committee, i.e., had appeared as a regular printed heading on the List, a check mark was added to indicate regular adoption by the Library of Congress. (Hanson 1909)

Hanson also noted that many other catalogs, bibliographies, encyclopedias and dictionaries were also consulted. These included the Harvard list of subjects, the New South Wales subject index and Forescue's subject index.

From that modest beginning, *LCSH*, currently containing slightly less than a quarter-million terms, has become the most comprehensive general controlled vocabulary in this country, and possibly in the world. An important reason for the far-ranging use of *LCSH* is the fact that Library of Congress cataloging records have been available to other institutions throughout the 20th century. The Library made available its printed catalog cards for purchase by other libraries in 1902, and the service was well received. With the advent of the on-line age, use of LC cataloging information increased considerably when the Library began distributing its machine-readable cataloging (MARC) records electronically, initially through weekly tapes, then through bibliographic utilities that in turn subscribe to a regular MARC tape service. Since 1993, LC cataloging data and *LCSH* have also become accessible on-line through the Internet.

Almost from the beginning, the Library took responsibility for giving other libraries an account of its cataloging practices. Indeed, according to Hanson, one of the Library's reasons for adopting the dictionary catalog was "a desire to be in a position to cooperate with the largest possible number of American libraries. "And as use of LC printed cards increased, many libraries felt the need to have access to LC's subject headings list. The Library responded with *Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogues of the Library of Congress*, which first appeared over the years 1910 to 1914. There has been a continuing series of editions and supplements ever since (with a title change to *Library of Congress Subject Headings* for the eighth edition in 1975). The 10th (1986) edition of *LCSH* saw the completion of its conversion to machine-readable form, and the file is now available in a weekly tape distribution service, in combination with LC Classification on a CD-ROM called Classification Plus, through bibliographic utilities and, more recently, on the Internet. To further assist catalogers in the application of the system, the Library of Congress began publishing *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings* in 1984.

Currently, *LCSH* serves both internal and external needs. It continues to fulfill its original function as a tool for the Library's own use. But with increasing outside use of the system its role has grown. Within the United States, it is the most widely used subject access system in on-line library catalogs. A number of bibliographic utilities such as OCLC Online Computer Library Center and RLIN (Research Libraries Information Network) and commercial retrieval services such as WILSONLINE and DIALOG carry databases containing MARC records, providing their subscribers with subject access to library collections by means of LC subject headings. Many other commercial databases use controlled vocabularies adapted from *LCSH* for subject indexing.

Internationally, *LCSH* has also gained wide acceptance. In recent years, as libraries around the world

seek to provide or improve subject access in their catalogs, many have implemented controlled vocabularies. Libraries that have adopted, translated or adapted controlled vocabularies based on *LCSH* include those in Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, France, Great Britain, Lithuania, Malaysia and Portugal.

Throughout its history, *LCSH* has been a dynamic system, growing with each edition. It has been prompt in accommodating new topics. The advantages of updating existing headings, however, must be balanced against implementation costs, which are substantial. Still, a steady effort has been made to render the system responsive to societal changes and evolving language usage. A measure toward this end is that since the mid-1980s, in order to ensure the usefulness of *LCSH* to the library community at large, the Library of Congress has invited outside libraries to contribute headings to the system; more than 75 libraries worldwide now do this through SACO, the Subject Authority Cooperative Program.

Although it is generally acknowledged by information professionals that *LCSH* is far from an ideal system, its growth is a mark of success. In spite of its internal inconsistency and certain characteristics that still cater more to manual than to on-line systems, *LCSH*, which continues to evolve, has clearly demonstrated its versatility over a wide range of conditions and is not only holding its own but growing in popularity. Over the course of this century, *LCSH* has pushed forward steadily, offering subject access to a wide range of audiences in a wide range of environments, from the print environment to the electronic and on-line environment, from libraries to other venues of information providers. Its sphere of influence has expanded from the Library itself to the entire nation and to many parts of the world.

LCSH was born as the Library prepared to meet the challenges of the approaching 20th century. Its history supports the prediction that as another new century approaches, *LCSH* will continue — with vigilance, flexibility and adaptability — to evolve as needed to accommodate changing information resources and changing demands on and for information. Only this time, not as a newborn but as a mature system that has stood the test of many changing environments.

Reference

J.C.M. Hanson. 1909. The Subject Catalogs of the Library of Congress. *Bulletin of the American Library Association* 3:385-97.

Ms. Chan is a professor at the University of Kentucky and author of the standard textbook on the LCSH.

Charting a Changing Language with *LCSH*

BY LYNN M. EL-HOSHY

The editions of *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)* are rich sources for tracking shifts and trends in terminology over the century.

Why? Because subject headings serve as standardized labels for indexing the contents of library materials and reflect societal concerns and the language generally used to express them. New subject headings are added to *LCSH* as the Library acquires materials about concepts and phenomena, and as catalogers recognize the need to identify those topics. A new heading "Aeroplanes" was handwritten into a copy of the 1898 edition of the American Library Association List of Subject Headings when LC began to acquire and catalog materials about that modern form of transport. "Refrigerators" was added as a heading in 1908. "Fascism" made its appearance in *LCSH* between 1928 and 1931, and "Radar" entered its scope in 1943. "Segregation in Education" was established as a heading in 1955 with "School integration" following in 1972. More recently "Internet (Computer Network)" became a heading in 1992 followed by "Internet Addiction" in 1998.

Today *LCSH* is enriched by contributions from an expanding pool of libraries that participate in the Subject Authority Cooperative Program (SACO). In 1996, the British Library proposed a subject heading "Road Rage" before American terminology had crystallized. That phrase has caught on in the United States while the phenomenon has increased.

Changing the form of a heading involves weighing the benefits of the change against the costs of carrying it out. During the era of the card catalog, a conservative approach was taken to changing headings because of the cost of revising catalog cards and then refiling them at the Library of Congress and elsewhere. Only in the 1970s were the outdated headings "Aeroplanes" and "Water-closets" updated to "Airplanes" and "Toilets." The replacement of the card catalog by an on-line catalog in the mid-1980s made changes easier to accomplish. A watershed of sorts was marked in 1987 when a decision was made to cancel the heading "Moving-pictures" in favor of "Motion Pictures," even though that change involved revising authority records for approximately 400 related headings and updating the subject headings assigned to thousands of catalog entries.

Sometimes headings that were originally established using formal or technical terminology are subsequently revised to reflect popular usage. In 1983 a subject heading for "Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome" was established after a telephone call to the Centers for Disease Control to verify that researchers had agreed on a standard name for that emerging disease. The heading was replaced with "AIDS (Disease)" in 1985, when the number of publications about the disease began to grow and awareness of it entered public consciousness. "Parabolic Antennas" was changed to "Satellite Dish Antennas" in 1997 after they had become more visible in the landscape.

Other recent heading changes include "Conjuring" to "Magic Tricks," "Children of Interracial Marriage" to "Racially Mixed Children," and "Parkinsonism" to "Parkinson's Disease."

Ms. El-Hoshy is senior cataloging policy specialist in the Cataloging Policy and Support Office.

Happy Birthday, 'Big Red Book'

ALA Reception Honors LCSH *Centennial*

BY GAIL FINEBERG

Dr. Billington cut the first slice from a confectionery replica of the Big Red Book on Saturday evening, June 27, to celebrate 100 years of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, a work that guides catalogers and library patrons everywhere in the use of standardized subject headings to ensure access to information.

Joining in the celebration were Library staff and colleagues from other libraries and private-sector customers in Washington for the American Library Association Annual Conference.

"Over the years, librarians and readers the world over have come to depend on LC's leadership in setting the standards for subject access," Dr. Billington said in his opening remarks.

To mark the centennial, Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) produced a commemorative set of the Big Red Book, which since 1898 has grown to five volumes of *Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH)*.

He noted that although the work is "monumental," unlike other monuments in Washington, the *LCSH* is always expanding and changing to mirror the expansion of knowledge and societal changes (see story on page 201). For example, during the past five years, the work grew by 43,600 new headings, including "yuppies," "paparazzi" and "holiday stress."

Dr. Billington added: "It's not only the five volumes we're celebrating but also the diligent work of catalogers at this Library and cooperating institutions, the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, and the Cataloging Distribution Service, which together are responsible for the publication of this monumental work."

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb briefly traced the history of the work since 1898, when LC catalogers formally adapted the American Library Association dictionary listing of subject headings. In 1916, the Library published under its own name the first edition of *Library of Congress Subject Headings*, which has appeared in print since then. As technology changed, CDS also distributed tapes of *LCSH* to other libraries and bibliographic utilities each week and then made it available on CD-ROM. The Library now provides an on-line version accessible via the Internet.

Noting the importance of the Library's partnerships with other libraries and organizations that serve libraries, CDS Chief Peter Young thanked corporate sponsors of the reception, including Brodart, DRA, EBSCO Subscription Services, MARCHIVE, and the Library Corporation.

Mr. Tabb praised Mr. Young for getting CDS "back on stride" and awarded sets of *LCSH* signed by Dr. Billington to:

- Lois Mai Chan, educator and author of the standard textbook on *Library of Congress Subject Headings* and the publication *Library of Congress Subject Headings: Principles of Structure and Policies for Application;*
- Shirley Loo, editor of the *Legislative Indexing Vocabulary: The Congressional Research Service Thesaurus* and an adviser on reference review for *LCSH;*
- Lucia Rather, director for Cataloging during the conversion of *LCSH* to machine-readable form and the publication of the first edition of *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings;*
- Barbara Tillett, chief of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office since 1994, who will lead *LCSH* into the 21st century with an integrated library system;
- Mary Kay Pietris, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division and the Office for Subject Cataloging Policy from 1978 to 1992, during which time the subject authority file went on-line and *LCSH* improved;
- Ed Blume, chief of the Subject Cataloging Division from 1972 to 1977; and
- Eugene Frosio, a subject cataloger in the Subject Cataloging Division from 1972 to 1982 and architect of the "free-floating subdivision system." □

Gail Fineberg

Dr. Billington cuts into a big red cake to celebrate the centennial of the "Big Red Book," the *Library of Congress Subject Headings*.

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Cataloging Bonanza

ALA Attendees Win Big at CDS Raffles

BY PETER SELIGMAN

Every day at noon during the American Library Association conference, the Cataloging Distribution Service (CDS) held three raffle drawings in the Library's exhibit booth for various CDS-produced LC products. Crowds of raffle ticket holders assembled 10 minutes before the drawing each day.

Naturally, not everyone could win a Library of Congress product — but CDS did give all nonwinners who were present at the drawing a handsome red coffee mug with the message "Celebrating 100 years of Library of Congress Subject Headings" printed on it.

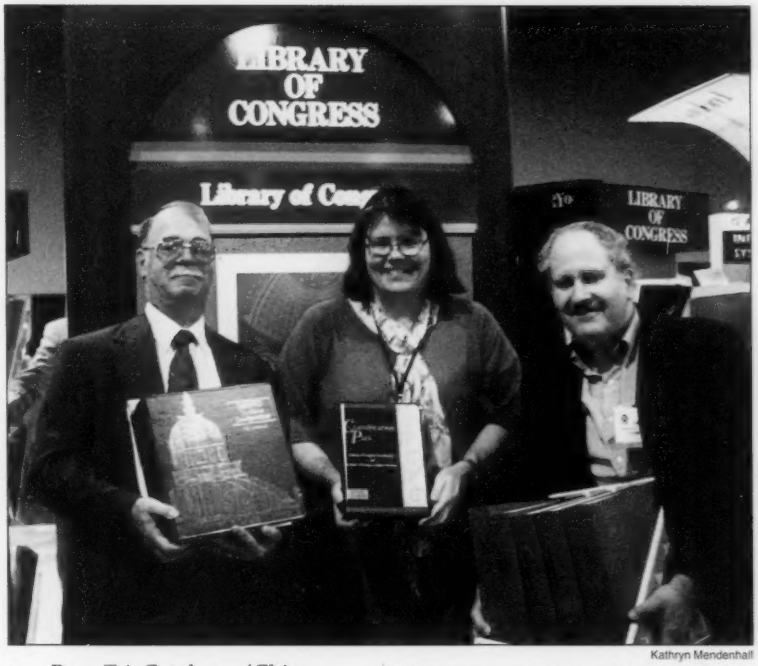
The following ALA conference attendees were the lucky grand prize winners (photos of all 12 winners will be available on the CDS Web site at www.loc.gov/cds/conf/):

***Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH),* 21st Edition**

- (John) Sandy Mason, Librarian, Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa.
- Judy Fisk, Public Service Assistant, Stow-Munroe Falls Public Library, Stow, Ohio
- Sandra Roe, Technical Services Librarian, Karl E. Mundt Library, Dakota State University, Madison, S.D.
- Frank Joseph Shulman, Bibliographer, Editor and Consultant for Reference Publications in Asian Studies, College Park, Md.

Classification Plus
(latest issue)

- Christine Shupala, Technical Services Librarian, Mary and Jeff Bell Library, Texas A&M University — Corpus Christi, Corpus Christi, Texas
- Suzanne Sweeney, Research Librarian, Jackson Library, Graduate School of Business, Sanford University, Sanford, Calif.



Kathryn Mendenhall

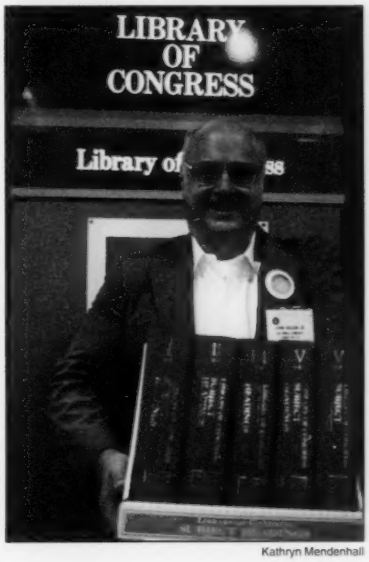
Winners at ALA: Kent Miller (University of Kansas, Lawrence), Suzanne Sweeney (Sanford University) and Frank Joseph Shulman (College Park, Md); John Mason (Wyoming Seminary)

- Rosa Tsi, Cataloger/Chinese Collection Librarian, Cary Memorial Library, Lexington, Mass.
- Zuzana Svastoia, Manager, State Technical Library, Prague, Czech Republic

MARC Content Designation

- Kent Miller, Library Facilities Officer, Watson Library, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas
- Wil Danielson, Cataloger, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Yan Ma, Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Library and Information Studies, University of Rhode Island, Kingston, R.I.
- Judy Fisk, Public Service Assistant, Stow-Munroe Falls Public Library, Stow, Ohio

Mr. Seligman is in Cataloging Distribution Services.



Kathryn Mendenhall

Religion Symposium

Discussions Held in Conjunction with Exhibition

By Ralf Grünke

The role of religious thought and practice during the 17th and 18th centuries is often underestimated and sometimes misunderstood by today's Americans, speakers concluded during a special Library symposium on June 18-19, complementing the LC exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic."

Eight presenters delivered lectures to several hundred staffers, clergy and members of the general public during a total of four sessions in the Coolidge Auditorium. Jaroslav Pelikan, Sterling Professor of History at Yale University was chair of the symposium.

David D. Hall, professor of American religious history at Harvard Divinity School, delivered the Thursday-morning session's only paper, speaking about "Religion in 18th Century America." He proposed that the differences in how Americans practiced religion during the 18th century become most apparent by comparing New England with the Southern states.

"In the South, church-going was more of a social activity than a spiritual concern," Mr. Hall explained. Religious practices were little regulated and religious literature was rare, whereas the religious life of New England was organized around duties and expectations, particularly regarding the sacraments of the church, according to Mr. Hall. "Almost as soon as a child was born, parents wanted their child baptized," he noted, adding that parents deeply wanted their children to have a covenant relationship with God, as explained in Genesis 17:7.

Immigrants from Britain and central Europe continued to introduce new religious elements, increasing the diversity in the new world, Mr. Hall concluded.

Mr. Hall began by quoting from Revelations 3:15-16: "I know thy works, that thou art neither cold nor hot. I would that thou wert cold or hot. So then because thou art lukewarm, and neither cold not hot, I will spew thee out of my mouth."

Mr. Hall said the diverse approaches to religiosity during the 18th century in America make research of this time period fascinating. "Religion cold, hot or lukewarm — all of these are the dream of the historian."

During the afternoon session, John Witte Jr., from the Emory University School of Law, reflected on two models of religious liberty during his presentation on "How to Govern a City on a Hill: Religion and Liberty in the 1780 Massachusetts Constitution."

"Jefferson thought that true religious liberty required both the disestablishment and the free exercise of all religions. The state, he insisted, should give no special aid, support, privilege or protection to any religion," Mr. Witte explained. Jefferson insisted that all forms of Christianity must stand on their own feet and on equal footing with non-Christian religions.

According to Mr. Witte, John Adams promoted a model of religious liberty distinctively different from Jefferson's. "Adams thought that true religious liberty required the state to balance the establishment of one public religion with the freedom of many private religions. The notion that a state and society could remain neutral and purged of any religion was for Adams a 'philosophical fiction.'" Mr. Witte explained that the 1780 Massachusetts Constitution, which Adams largely drafted, achieved this balance between the establishment of one public religion and the freedom of all private religions.

Thomas E. Buckley, S.J., from the Jesuit School of Theology in Berkeley, Calif., told the audience he would talk about the two things his mother always said nice people never talk about: politics and religion. His topic was "The Use and Abuse of Jefferson's Statute for Establishing religious Freedom: Separating Church and State in 19th Century Virginia."

Mr. Buckley said that Jefferson's Statute for Religious Freedom is "central to the story of religious freedom and the development of church-state separation in our republic." By way of example, he noted that both proponents and opponents of the 1947 Everson decision, in which the Supreme Court extended the First Amendment's Establishment Clause to the states, "linked Jefferson, Madison and the struggle to pass the Virginia Statute to the formulation and adoption of the First Amendment a few years later."

N. Alicia Byers

N. Alicia Byers

Thomas Buckley of the Jesuit School of Theology (left); James Hutson, chief of the Library's Manuscript Division

N. Alicia Byers

Dr. Billington greets Yale scholar Jaroslav Pelikan, who chaired the symposium.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Virginians were convinced that Jefferson's statute "mandated strict separation and provided them with bricks and mortar to build Jefferson's wall," and they acted accordingly, Mr. Buckley said. For example, they disqualified Methodist deacon Humphrey Billups from the Virginia legislature, opposed the incorporation of seminaries and other church-sponsored agencies and freed their education system from sectarian notions, Mr. Buckley explained. He concluded that like the Founders, most Americans would agree that religious freedom is one of the nation's most prized legacies and recognize the "important benefits the religious faith of our people confers on our republic."

Arguing against the popular notion that Thomas Jefferson's metaphor of a "wall of separation between church and state" represented a general, universal theory of church-state relationships, Daniel Dreisbach from American University in Washington presented his views about "Thomas Jefferson, a Mammoth Cheese, and the 'Wall of Separation Between Church and State.'"

On New Year's Day, 1802, Jefferson received a "mammoth" Cheshire cheese, measuring more than 4 feet in diameter and 17 inches in height, as an expression of admiration from Baptist preacher John Leland. On the same date, Jefferson penned a response to the Danbury, Conn., Baptist Association, in which he explained why he refused to declare national days of fasting and thanksgiving.

"The mammoth cheese was for a brief season at once the most celebrated object in America," Mr. Dreisbach said. However, while the cheese is mostly forgotten, the phrase "wall of separation between church and state," which Jefferson used in his letter to the Danbury Baptists, has entered the American vocabulary as a standard expression, he said.

"Jefferson's 'wall' is accepted by many Americans as a pithy description of the constitutionally prescribed church-state arrangement," Mr. Dreisbach said. He explained that contrary to public opinion, there is little evidence that the Danbury letter was a general pronouncement on the prudential relationship between church and state. "Jefferson thought their letter provided an opportunity to explain why he declined to follow the tradition of Presidents George Washington and John Adams in designating days for public fasting and thanksgiving."

Addressing the topic "Republicanism and Religion: The American Exception," Mark A. Noll from Wheaton College in Wheaton, Ill., spoke first at the June 19 morning session. Mr. Noll illustrated how strikingly unusual it was for Americans to link republicanism and traditional religion.

"The two ideals remained more or less alien to each other in the other English-speaking North Atlantic societies," he said. "Republicanism in the sense of a system at odds with monarchy and the ancient church-state establishment was a new coinage at the end of the 17th century."

Mr. Noll explained that Americans have become so accustomed to think of the values of religion and republicanism as supporting each other that it is difficult for them to understand why defenders of traditional religion once looked with such suspicion on republican convictions. He noted that the religious republicanism of the United States was possible because of the ideological flexibility and the absence of a vigorous church establishment.

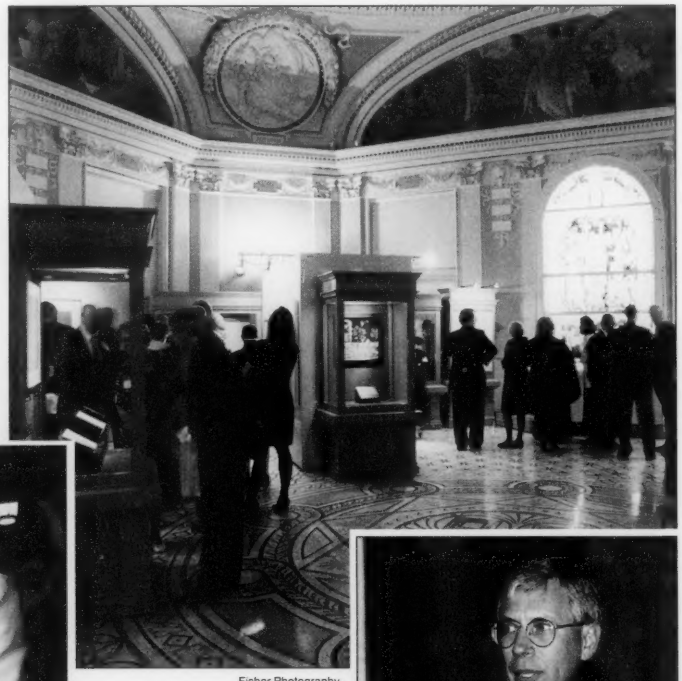
Following Mr. Noll, Catherine A. Brekus from the University of Chicago Divinity School discussed "Women and Religion in the Early Republic," explaining that by separating church and state, the Founders established the

N. Alicia Byers

American University Professor Daniel Dreisbach makes a point to a group of the symposium attendees.

'Religion' Exhibition Opens

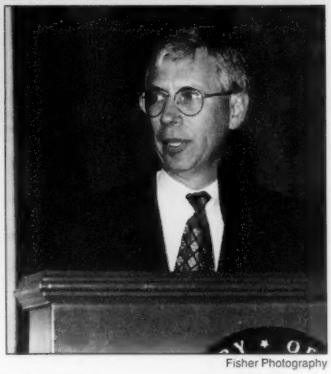
On June 4, the Library held a reception celebrating the opening of the exhibition "Religion and the Founding of the American Republic," which is on view in the Jefferson Building through Aug. 29. The exhibition was made possible by grants from the Pew Charitable Trusts, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. "Bud" Smith and the Lily Endowment Inc. The exhibition is also available on-line at www.loc.gov/.



Fisher Photography

Guests at the opening reception tour the exhibition in the Northwest Gallery and Pavilion.

Fisher Photography



Fisher Photography

Luis Lugo and Rebecca Rimel, president, the Pew Charitable Trusts, sign the Library guest book; Craig Dykstra, vice president – religion, Lilly Endowment, speaks during the opening reception.

basis for a new acceptance of women's religious and political equality to men.

"Before there was a political revolution for American women in the early republic, there was the beginning of a religious revolution," Ms. Brekus suggested. "The separation of church and state represented a fundamental restructuring of American religion around the principles of freedom and competition. Without the power to enforce religious conformity, ministers increasingly depended on women, the majority of their congregations, for financial and psychological support."

Ms. Brekus said that as churches began to give women greater opportunities for involvement and leadership, they worked side by side with men to build a more religious society.

"By 1825 it was common wisdom that women's Christian morality was the glue that held the republic together."

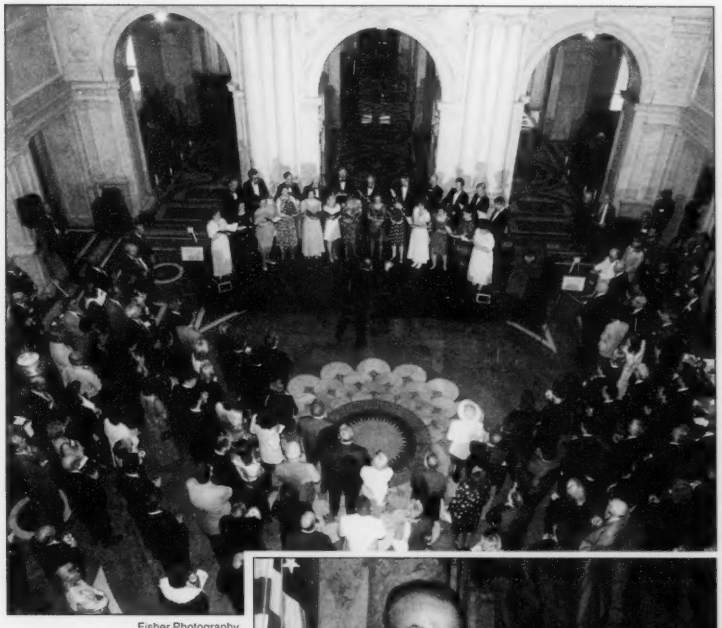
Opening the afternoon session, Michael Novak of the American Enterprise Institute discussed "The Influence of Christianity and Judaism on the Founders." Mr. Novak argued that during the past 50 years, political philosophers and judges have overemphasized the Enlightenment and dismissed the religious sources of American habits and institutions.

"Judaism and Christianity provided a great deal more than meets the eye to the American founding," Mr. Novak asserted. "Important elites in American life seem to have more in common with the French understanding of the antagonism between the Enlightenment and religion than with the understanding of the Founders. For the Founders, reason and revelation are not in fundamental opposition. Rather, on the central importance of human liberty, they converge."

Mr. Novak explained that the religiousness of the American Revolution was unlike the atheism of the French Revolution. "In America, the first fires of revolution were lit by the Puritan preachers of New England and their counterparts throughout the 13 Colonies," he said. "For the Americans, religion — the Christian Bible, the Protestant churches — were the sources of the revolution, and the cause of liberty was also the cause of the churches."

Americans' belief in God allowed them to have a different perspective of liberty, Mr. Novak argued. "This deity would one day ask of each human an accounting for his thoughts and deeds. In other words, how humans use this liberty matters infinitely. Liberty is no trifling matter. Liberty, so to speak, is the purpose for which the sun and the stars are made."

The symposium's concluding speaker, Jon Butler from Yale University, suggested that the pre-Revolutionary 'Colonial nation' may have been nominally or even formally Christian only on the surface, as he spoke about the topic "The Question of



Fisher Photography

Fisher Photography

Norman Scribner conducts members of the Choral Arts Society in a musical contribution of early psalm music and Colonial religious music; exhibition donors Bud Smith and Jane Smith with their daughter

the Christian Nation Considered."

"It is surprising — or perhaps it is not surprising at all — how seldom, if ever, contemporaries between about 1760 and 1790 referred to America as a 'Christian nation,'" Mr. Butler said. "However politically useful in either the 19th century or in our own times, the concept of the 'Christian nation' does not resonate well with facts of 18th century Colonial and American history."

Mr. Butler concluded that even though Colonial law usually upheld Protestant Christianity, it did not measure the Christian commitment of the people. "These laws made sense precisely because actual Christian adherence in the population was relatively weak, not because it was strong or overwhelming," he stated. "In short, the law existed to compel Christian attachment."

According to Mr. Butler, "church membership was far lower on the eve of independence — about 80 percent of adults did not belong — than it is at the end of the 20th century, when it runs about 60 percent of adults. In this light, we might rethink the 18th century Colonial congregational expansion. Rather than seal the identity of the Colonies as 'Christian,' it mainly helped to keep Christianity's head above the waters of the public indifference to Christian practice and belief."

Providing comments on the paper presentations were Michael Crawford, head of the Early History Branch of the Naval Historical Center in Washington; Rosemarie Zaggari, professor of history at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va.; and James Smylie, professor of church history at the Union Theological Seminary in Richmond, Va. □

Mr. Grünke is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Showcase on Religion Featured at ATLA Conference

Rare and fascinating items from the Library's religion collections were showcased on June 19 in the Mumford Room in connection with the annual conference of the American Theological Library Association (ATLA). The showcase was sponsored by the Humanities and Social Sciences Division (HSS) with the participation of 15 other Library divisions and was organized by Cheryl Adams and Pablo Calvan, both HSS reference librarians.

More than 300 visitors from the ATLA conference, Library staff and the general public viewed such items as Martin Luther's 16th century pamphlets, handwritten Cyrillic manuscripts from Old Orthodox communities in Pennsylvania, a copy of the first Spanish-language edition of the *Book of Mormon*, a recording of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. at the Mount Zion Baptist Church, Muhammad Ibrahim Javhari's *Tufan al-Buka'* (*The Flood of Tears*) and *Rebbe Cards* featuring photographs and information about prominent rabbis. Also featured were children's books, scholarly journals, stereographs, videos, motion picture stills, maps, musical scores and comic books in the field of religion from various Library of Congress collections.

"The showcase was a great opportunity to highlight some of the religious treasures from our collections," Ms. Adams said. Dr. Billington delivered a plenary address to conference participants following the showcase.

The theme of this year's ATLA conference was "Partners in Theological Education" in recognition of the importance of libraries in this field. The conference's program and workshops addressed this theme, and Library representatives were active participants. Speakers from the Library included John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book; Thomas Mann, HSS subject specialist for Library Science and Philosophy; Ardie Myers, HSS subject specialist for African American studies; and Kathleen Anne Padgen from the Serial Record Division.

Ms. Adams, an ATLA member, also addressed the conference and noted that "the Library of Congress was a key contributor to the success of this year's conference." □

Ben Shahn

"One of Few Remaining Inhabitants of Zinc, Ark.," October 1935, is part of a new historical photographic collection available on the Library's American Memory Web site.

Hard Times in Sharp Focus

On-line Collection Shows America, 1935-1945

BY MEG SMITH

Roy Stryker brought America into focus.

As the head of the historical division of the Farm Security Administration (FSA) and in a similar post later at the Office of War Information (OWI), Stryker was the architect of a New Deal project that produced 164,000 photographs of American life taken between 1935 and 1942.

Though he seldom wielded a camera himself, he directed nearly two dozen photographers, including Dorothea Lange, Gordon Parks, Walker Evans and Russell Lee, to create an internationally famous documentary of America.

Their memorable photographs measured America's social and economic conditions at a time when the country was foundering in the Depression and the looming shadows of World War II. Some of those images of suffering and endurance — the glimpses America caught of itself — have become familiar icons in the public's imagination.

Stryker was also the project's greatest defender, finding the funding to produce thousands of photographs a year for seven years. And when his own photographic unit faced extinction in 1943, he arranged to have all 164,000 prints and negatives archived in the Library of Congress.

"He wanted to keep it together as sort of a time capsule," said Beverly Brannan, a curator of photography in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. The photographs were originally pegged to go to the National Archives, but its system would have broken the collection up and filed the pictures according to the myriad departments that had contributed funds to support the project.

"Roy Stryker was somebody who understood how bureaus work," Ms. Brannan said. "He switched the emphasis of his projects to whatever was required to keep them funded, but he always stayed true to his mission. The main mission was to document the deplorable conditions of farmers in the 1930s and early 1940s and what the government was doing to help them."

Now 45,000 black-and-white photographs from Roy Stryker's "time capsule" are available on the Library's American Memory Web site at www.loc.gov. The remaining 119,000 negatives will be added to the on-line collection during the next two years.

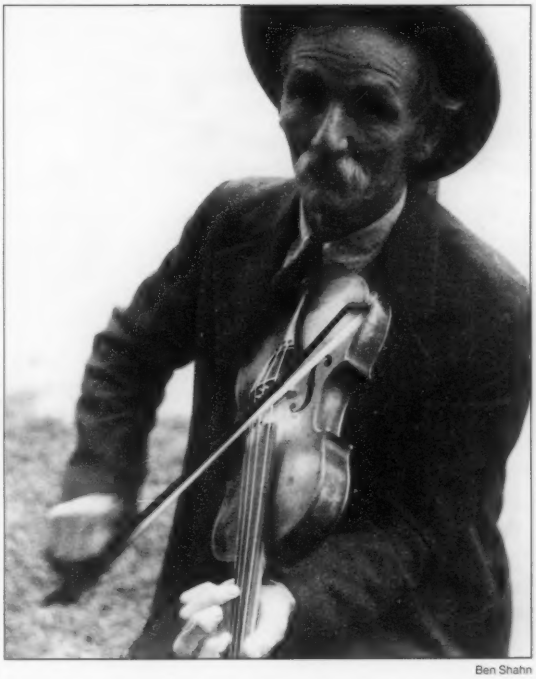
The Web site also features a separate collection of color photographs from the Office of War Information showing America's mobilization efforts during World War II.

"America from the Great Depression to World War II: Photos from the FSA-OWI, 1935-1945," gives viewers unprecedented access to famous images such as Dorothea Lange's "Migrant Mother" or some of Walker Evans's unprinted photographs from the series

Russell Lee

Dorothea Lange

"Bundling Carrots, Imperial Co., Calif.," March 1942; "18-year-old Mother from Oklahoma, Now a California Migrant," March 1937; "Fiddlin' Bill Henesely, Asheville, N.C."



Ben Shahn

he did for James Agee's classic book, *Let Us Now Praise Famous Men.* They can also view never-before-published pictures from the rolls of Lange, Evans, Jack Delano, Marion Post Wolcott, John Collier and many others. The pictures are accompanied by text from the 1988 book *Documenting America, 1935-1942,* co-edited by Ms. Brannan and Carl Fleischhauer of the National Digital Library Program, which oversees the American Memory project.

Stryker's influence has endured since the photographs were published in magazines such as *Life* and *Look* 60 years ago. Using his training in economics under Rex Tugwell, a member of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's brain trust, Stryker was one of the first people to make the connection between the crippling Dust Bowl and the arrival of thousands of migrant farmers in California in the 1930s.

Stryker would give his photographers quizzes and summaries on the economic and social conditions of a region before he sent them on an assignment, "so that they would be both insiders and outsiders when they got there," Ms. Brannan said.

Dorothea Lange photographed the migrant workers' camps in California for the FSA, and also sent letters to Stryker describing what she saw. A description of her works on the American Memory Web site includes this Feb. 16, 1937, message to Stryker:

"I was forced to switch from Nipomo to the Imperial Valley because of the conditions there. They have always been notoriously bad as you know and what goes on in the Imperial is beyond belief. ... This year's freeze practically wiped out the crop and what it didn't kill is delayed — in the meanwhile, because of the warm, no rain climate and [no] possibilities for work, the region is swamped with homeless moving families. The relief association offices are open day and night 24 hours. The people continue to pour in and there is no way to stop them and no work when they get there."

Stryker and Lange shared the common goal of telling the story of small-town America through more than just pictures. Before joining Stryker's staff in 1937, Lange prepared notebooks of her early photographs and excerpts from conversations with the migrant workers in California as part of a collaboration

Ben Shahn

"Boys Who Salvage Coal from the Slag Heaps at Wantyglo, Penna.," 1937; "Filipinos Cutting Lettuce, Salinas, Calif."

Dorothea Lange

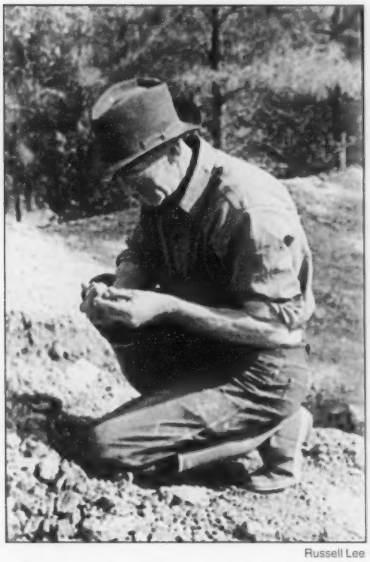
with her future husband, Paul Taylor, an agricultural economist at the University of California at Berkeley. When Stryker saw the notebooks, he used them as a model for his project. Those notebooks are featured in the "American Treasures" exhibition in the Library's Jefferson Building.

"By putting the text and the pictures together, they brought the conditions close to home," Ms. Brannan said.

For the first time, visitors to the Web site can see the breadth of the photographers' work, from joyous Easter celebrations and rodeos to cruel oppression and racism.

When searching by photographer, state or subject keyword, visitors to the Web site can visually browse each frame on an electronic "contact sheet" of related strips of film. Many of the unprinted images have captions describing the circumstances under which the photographs were taken, while another feature permits close study of individual frames. The photographs on the Web site were made using 35mm film. The rest of the images in the collection were created using other film sizes and will be added to the Web site quarterly until the collection is complete.

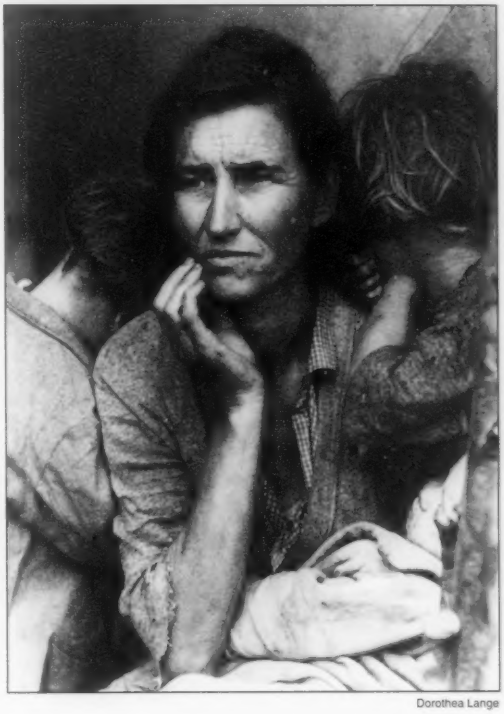
The on-line collection was created partly out of a need to preserve the fragile negatives, Ms. Brannan said. When the project began in 1992, the negatives were going to be stored on videodiscs. "But since then, the



Russell Lee

Russell Lee

"Prospector Examining a Piece of Rock, Calif." May-June 1940; "Negro Boys on Easter Morning, South Side of Chicago, Ill."; "Migrant Mother: Destitute Pea Pickers in California," 1936



Dorothea Lange

technology has changed and we realized the Internet would be the best way to represent the photos and make them accessible to the public," she said.

Many of the negatives and prints have physical flaws, but even the flaws have become part of the historical record, especially to other photographers, she said. Some images in the collection are from negatives that were poorly exposed, and in a handful of cases, frames were accidentally cut in half after development.

Others have holes neatly punched in the middle. Stryker and perhaps others in his office punched holes in what they felt were inferior or redundant negatives, a process they called "killing" the image. "So he sat down with his hole-puncher and made his choices. That did not sit well with the photographers," Ms. Brannan said.

Now the photographs from the collection that went unprinted for 50 years are becoming available to photographers, historians and genealogists who thought they would never have a chance to see them.

Carl Fleischhauer, co-editor of *Documenting America*, said releasing these pictures opens up new opportunities for research.

"The printed photographs of this collection have been gone over with a fine-tooth comb for 30 years, yet there is a huge number of pictures that have never been seen before in print.

"Seeing all of the photographs together will enable researchers to do a better job of reconstructing what the photographer was doing while on assignment," he said.

Not just how, but why. The thousands of contrasting images ranging from scenes of hardship to happiness raise questions about what Stryker and his photographers were looking for.

"All were very concerned with their fellow man," Ms. Brannan said. "I think all of them were worried about what they could do to help. They weren't really activists. ... They were more the kinds of people who stir others to activism."

In many cases, the photographers were as different from each other as the subjects they photographed.

Ben Shahn was born in Lithuania and made his career as a painter before joining Stryker's staff in 1935. He traveled through the South that year taking pictures with a right-angle viewfinder, so his subjects would think he was taking pictures

Gordon Parks

Dorothea Lange

"Washington D.C. Government Charwoman," 1942; "Tractored Out: Power Farming Displaces Tenants from the Land in the Western Dry Cotton Area, Childress Co., Texas Panhandle," June 1938.

in another direction when he was really photographing them.

"There was some concern he was stealing scenes from people's lives. ... I think he was seeing the landscape in a painterly way, but he had a photographic style that was pretty consistent," Ms. Brannan said. Shahn's journey through the South was his "first major trip outside New York City. Many of his photographs convey his sense of discovering America," she explained.

In one of Shahn's photographs, a man with a hardened face stands in front of his porch, looking away from the camera in a moment of quiet dignity (see page 208). Shahn wrote under the picture that he was "one of the few remaining inhabitants of Zinc, Arkansas," the others probably driven out by the dust storms that wracked the Midwest in 1935, when the picture was taken.

Russell Lee's photographs were more muted, often capturing a mood rather than aiming for overt social commentary, Mr. Fleischhauer said. "His photographs portrayed life in a region under the spell of government intervention" without directly documenting its influence.

Ms. Brannan added, "Russell Lee never just snapped one photograph; he would take a series of images that developed a story or explored a mood that prevailed. There was always an opening and closing shot, giving his photographs a feeling of movement."

In one series, Lee follows a New Mexican named Eugene Davis through the steps of prospecting for gold from a stream (page 211). In the electronic contact strip that can be seen on the Web site, Lee paces around Davis to take each shot from a new angle and titles several photographs with a description of Davis's technique. There are nearly 30 images of Davis at work.

Lee's objective, natural approach differed greatly from that of Dorothea Lange, who used her camera to express her dissatisfaction with the conditions of the migrant workers in California, Mr. Fleischhauer said. "She was motivated to try to get changes to occur. She was an activist who was in sync with Roy Stryker's mission," he said.

Lange produced the best-known image of the FSA-OWI collection: "Migrant Mother" (page 211).

There are five versions in the Library's collection of the desperate woman shielding her children, because Lange shot several exposures from different distances and angles.

This was a characteristic way Lange earned the confidence of her subjects, Ms. Brannan said. "She was good at establishing a friendly atmosphere, and over time they would just forget she was there. Her style of portraiture was different from Parks'," who sometimes posed his subjects or arranged the scenery for a theatrical effect.

Parks was quoted in *Documenting America* explaining his artistic approach to photography as his best strategy for fighting racism. "Bigots have a way of looking just like everybody else. What the camera had to do was expose the evils of racism ... by showing the people who suffered the most under it," he said.

His famous photograph, an ironic reflection of Grant Wood's *American Gothic*, was taken in the FSA's office (above left). The woman in the photograph is Ella Watson, the building's charwoman. Posed stoically with a mop and a broom before the American flag, Watson represents the people who didn't achieve the American Dream.

continued on page 215

CONSER at 25

Program Celebrates Anniversary with Training Initiative

The Cooperative Online Serials (CONSER) Program celebrated its 25th anniversary during the annual meeting of the American Library Association (ALA) in Washington.

CONSER began as the Conversion of Serials Project in 1973, with the aim of converting to machine-readable form 200,000 serial bibliographic records for use in union catalogs. Today, CONSER's achievements include a database of more than 825,000 records created and maintained by CONSER participants and used worldwide, two standard tools for serials cataloging — the *CONSER Editing Guide* and *CONSER Cataloging Manual* and a diverse membership of 30 libraries and organizations. In October 1997, CONSER became the serials cataloging component of the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). The Library of Congress serves as the secretariat for the PCC and manages the CONSER Program.

Jean Hirons, CONSER coordinator, welcomed CONSER members and friends to a reception at the Library on June 28, during which Winston Tabb, associate librarian for Library Services, highlighted CONSER's achievements and thanked those who have participated in the program's success. Mr. Tabb noted that in addition to its contributions to serials bibliographic control, CONSER has had a major impact on the development of the PCC "in its current governance structure, in the formation of the BIBCO Operations Committee and in the many task forces and standing committees that enable broad participation at every level." "CONSER can be very proud of the foundation that it has provided," he said.

Brian Schottlaender, associate university librarian for collections development and technical services, UCLA, and chair of the PCC, noted CONSER's current involvement in the revision of the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules*, 2nd edition, revised, and announced a new training initiative. CONSER, in honor of its 25th anniversary, is working with the North American Serials Interest Group (NASIG) and the ALA Association for Library Collections and Technical Services (ALCTS) to sponsor a continuing program of instruction for serials cataloging that will take advantage of new forms of technology, including the World Wide Web.

Gail Fineberg

At a reception celebrating 25 years of CONSER, Jean Hirons cuts the anniversary cake.

Mr. Schottlaender described the program as "groundbreaking" in its attempts to standardize training materials, make use of new technologies and be a cooperative endeavor among various library groups. A pilot is planned for spring 1999.

In attendance at the reception were former CONSER Coordinator Linda Bartley Button and former Serial Record Division Chiefs Joseph Price and Kimberly Dobbs, all of whom were instrumental in the development and success of CONSER over the past quarter century.

In addition to the speeches, Alex Bloss, ALCTS councilor, read an ALA resolution to congratulate CONSER, and Beverly Geer, Trinity University, presented a letter from the North American Serials Interest Group congratulating CONSER on its achievements.

The reception was sponsored by OCLC Inc., the Faxon Co., EBSCO Subscription Services, R.R. Bowker, Swets and Zeitlinger Inc. and Blackwells Information Services.

The celebration continued during the meeting of the PCC participants, held in the Mumford Room following the reception. Ms. Hirons presented a slide show highlighting CONSER's development and accomplishments. Cecilia Leathem of the University of Miami, Jennifer O'Connell of EBSCO and Mechael Gago of Indiana University spoke on the uses of CONSER records and documentation from the perspectives of a non-CONSER institution, a serial vendor and a longtime participant, respectively.

Ms. Leathem reported on the impact that CONSER has had on small and medium-size libraries, saying that the availability of high-quality records and documentation has allowed professional librarians to become better managers. Ms. O'Connell spoke on the importance of the CONSER database to EBSCO, a serials vendor, saying that it allows the company to provide accurate information about serials to its users without having to see the actual publications. Mr. Gago reflected on the benefits that Indiana has received in its 19-year association with the CONSER Program. The meeting ended with a celebratory cake. □

Zionism and Art

Bezalel Narkiss Speaks in 'Israel at 50' Series

By John Sayers

Bezalel Narkiss, founder and professor emeritus of the Center for Jewish Art at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, delivered a lecture on "Zionism and Art" in the Library's Mumford Room on June 17. The event was co-sponsored by the Library's Hebraic Section of the African and Middle Eastern Division, the Office of Scholarly Programs and the Embassy of Israel.

Currently serving as Samuel H. Kress Professor at the Center for Advanced Study in Visual Arts at the National Gallery of Art, Mr. Narkiss is the author of such widely acknowledged works as *Jewish Art: An Illustrated History, Hebrew Illuminated Manuscripts* and *The Picture History of Jewish Civilization.* He also wrote "The Art of the Washington Haggadah" for the Library's facsimile edition of *The Washington Haggadah,* a 15th century illuminated Hebrew manuscript housed at the Library.

The speech was accompanied by a selection of posters from "Zionism: Images of a State in the Making," an exhibition by the Central Zionist Archives in Israel marking the first hundred years of the Zionist movement. Prior to the lecture, Israeli Cultural Attaché Rachel Marani announced the donation of the posters to the Library.

Setting the scene for the advent of Zionist art, Mr. Narkiss observed, "The Jews had been on a quest for Zion since the destruction of the Temple by the Romans in A.D. 70. But it had only been a political quest since the mid-19th century."

As other nation-states came into being, many prominent Jewish thinkers and leaders promoted the concept of a Jewish state as well. Foremost among these was Theodor Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement. In the years immediately following the First Zionist Congress at Basel, Switzerland, in 1897, a growing number of Jews around the world gave voice to the idea of Jewish national liberation.

TOURISM IN PALESTINE
התירות בארץ־ישראל
COME AND SEE EREZISRAEL
בוא וראה את הארץ
THE ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH GUIDES
PROPERLY TRAINED IN ALL SUBJECTS THAT MAKE A GOOD GUIDE IS AT YOUR SERVICE.
FIXED RATES. APPLY TO THE OFFICE
BEZALEL
JAFFA ROAD OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE
JERUSALEM

"Come and See the Land of Israel" (1920s). This poster, designed by artists at Jerusalem's Bezalel School, called on Jews to visit the land of Israel and acquire works of local artists.

Herzl promoted "political Zionism," the pragmatic strategy to alleviate the plight of Jews by establishing a Jewish state as expeditiously as possible.

Other early Zionists, such as writer Asher Zvi Ginsberg, who used the pen name "Ahad Ha-Am" ("One of the People"), professed "cultural Zionism." To him, the critical threat to Jewish life was not political vulnerability, but the self-destructive penchant for assimilation that was fast consuming the Jewish spirit. To them, what was needed was the creation of a national spiritual center to serve as a rejuvenating cultural powerhouse to revitalize the Jewish people. The Zionist Ahad Ha-Am maintained that a political solution that established a Jewish state in Palestine would hardly solve the problems facing Jews if it did not also address questions of national culture, identity and spiritual existence.

One hundred years ago, an artist named Boris Schatz also grappled with the implications of political vs. cultural Zionism. Schatz befriended both Herzl and Ahad Ha-Am. Schatz, who was invited by King Ferdinand of Bulgaria to serve as court sculptor in Sofia, was an ardent Zionist and singleminded idealist. He was enthused by the regenerative philosophy of Ahad Ha-Am. In 1903 Schatz promoted to Herzl an addition to the Zionist agenda: the creation of a Jewish art school named "Bezalel," after the biblical figure who crafted the Tabernacle in the desert. Herzl was impressed, but his priority at the time was the establishment of a bank for the Zionist enterprise. Schatz headed to the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair instead, to exhibit his sculptures on behalf of Bulgaria.

At the fair, Schatz was inspired by the displayed arts and crafts representing the imaginative vitality of many nations. He was also drawn to the Jerusalem exhibit, a full-scale model of portions of the Holy City that occupied 11 acres at the center of the fairgrounds. Even though Schatz had not yet visited the real Jerusalem, he was moved at the time to envision a revived Jewish presence in the Holy City that would give substance to a reborn and uniquely Jewish creative spirit.

"Visual arts were an important part

of this Jewish renewal," Mr. Narkiss said. "The concept of 'the new Jew' as a rugged pioneer in the land of Israel became key in the renovation of Jewish culture and the creation of a new national identity."

Traveling to the Holy Land at the turn of the century, Schatz purchased three buildings built by a wealthy Arab. Living in one of the structures, he set up the other two buildings as the Bezalel School, based on the Russian concept of an arts and crafts school and workshop — combining the formal fine arts institution with a free-lance artisan center. "Art is the bud, craft is the fruit," was Bezalel's motto.

The school became the symbol of the artistic component of Cultural Zionism when it opened in Jerusalem in 1906. At first a source of illustrations and iconography promoting Palestine as a home for Jewish pioneers, the center soon became renowned for fine filigree silver work and bas relief sculpture.

Zionist poster art from the Bezalel School celebrated as its subject farmers, road builders and factory workers — all part of the vision of "the new Jew." With posters being a central medium of mass communications in the early 20th century, this work inspired and influenced Jews worldwide. Fine art from the school more often featured religious figures as subjects, but frequently garbed in contemporary local clothing influenced by native Arab dress.

The artists of the Bezalel School successfully infused their passion for art and craftsmanship with their deep feelings for Jewish themes and a concept of nation, bringing cultural Zionism to its high point. There was such a closeness of purpose associated with the school that renowned Jewish teachers, scholars and artisans named their sons "Bezalel" — including Mr. Narkiss's own father.

Mordechai Narkiss had originally planned to study fine art at the school. But this was all changed by Boris Schatz, who saw other talents in the elder Narkiss. At first serving as Schatz's right-hand man, Mordechai Narkiss went on to create and serve as first curator of the Bezalel Museum, which was the basis of today's Israel Museum.

Bezalel Narkiss observed that as the Bezalel School matured it became influenced by movements shaking the international art world. Bezalel students visited Paris in the 1920s and returned with what were considered "wild" ideas. These rebels illustrated traditional Zionist subjects in new ways, influenced by the dadaist and other modern movements.

After 20 more years, the Bezalel artists had not only abandoned traditional artistic styles, but also departed from traditional Zionist subjects. "The propagandist art of Zionism vanished in favor of international influence," said Mr. Narkiss. "Recruited Zionist art had a short, though interesting life."

Les Vogel of the Office of Scholarly Programs contributed to his article.

"To a New Life in the Land of Israel" (Romania, 1930s). Reclaiming and reviving the land was the central motif of a Zionist motion picture produced for Diaspora communities.

Photos
continued from page 212

The coming war shifted the agency's mission. Stryker began assigning defense-related stories to his photographers in 1940, and when the photographic unit was moved to the Office of War Information in 1942, this emphasis prevailed. But congressional dissatisfaction with the OWI and its focus on domestic issues led to cutbacks in the agency. Stryker, sensing that his picture collection was in jeopardy, sealed his time capsule in 1943 when he left government service.

"I think Roy Stryker used a public-relations opportunity to ... build a photographic encyclopedia of America." Mr. Fleischhauer said. "He could have told his photographers to save film and only take the pictures the government needed, but he said to use a lot of film so he could get the most comprehensive coverage possible."

But does that answer the question as to whether Stryker and his photographers were activists, documentarians, propagandists or government employees?

"All of the above," Mr. Fleischhauer said. "In a way, the whole project was all of the above."

Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

Between Writer and Editor

Children's Literature Program Focuses on Collaboration

BY MEG SMITH

Friendship, fantasy and the creative process were the themes of the Children's Literature Center discussion "Between Writer and Editor: A Conversation," held June 27 at the Library.

The full-capacity audience spilled out of the Madison building's Mumford Room into the foyer, where a closed-circuit television carried the discussion to another 50 fans of the evening's guests, children's fantasy writer Susan Cooper and legendary children's editor and publisher Margaret K. McElderry.

Sybille Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center, stepped away from the podium after welcoming her guests and joined them around a table at the front of the room. She compared the format of the discussion to a "TV talk show" where Ms. Cooper and Ms. McElderry could avoid formal remarks and instead answer questions and reply to each other's comments. "I thought this would be more comfortable for everyone," Ms. Jagusch explained.

Ms. Jagusch is the curator of the new children's literature exhibition, "From Sea to Shining Sea — An American Sampler: Children's Books from the Library of Congress," in the main foyer of the Madison building (see LC *Information Bulletin*, July 1998). The exhibition will be on view through Jan. 2.

Jim Higgins

Sybille Jagusch, chief of the Children's Literature Center

Jim Higgins

Children's author Susan Cooper (left) and children's publisher Margaret McElderry at a June 27 discussion at the Library

"I think this will be a joyous occasion. Margaret McElderry is the grande dame of children's publishing," Ms. Jagusch said. "And Susan Cooper uses the same fine writing and sophisticated plots as you would expect to see in adult literature."

In 1952, Margaret McElderry was the first editor whose books won both the Newbery and Caldecott in the same year. She has worked with Eloise McGraw, Margot Benary-Isbert, Antonio Frasconi, Helen Oxenbury, Ms. Cooper and many other children's authors. The winner of the Hope S. Dean Memorial Award from the Foundation for Children's Books, Ms. McElderry is the first editor of children's literature to publish her own line of books, a feat she has been doing for 26 years.

Ms. McElderry began working with Ms. Cooper in 1966, when she published the author's first children's book, *Over Sea, Under Stone*, in America. The book had been rejected by more than 20 publishers in Ms. Cooper's native England before catching the attention of London publisher Jonathan Cape in 1965. From there, Ms. McElderry said the book made its way into her hands across the Atlantic.

"The moment I started reading it there was some quality there," Ms. McElderry said. "The thrill of knowing ... an unknown writer was tremendously exciting, and I wanted to publish her."

The synergetic moment Ms. McElderry described was the start of a partnership between writer and editor that has lasted more than 30 years, growing more "sibling-like" with each collaboration, they said.

Ms. Cooper attributes her rapport with Ms. McElderry to their ability to "speak the same language of fantasy writing."

The author mixes fairy tales and Celtic myths to create imaginative stories for older children. Her stories often feature modern English children encountering people and stories from legendary worlds.

Over Sea, Under Stone became the first volume of the series for which Ms. Cooper is best known. *The Dark Is Rising*, the 1973 sequel that garnered

Ms. Cooper a Boston Globe-Horn Book Award and a Newbery Medal, gave the series its name. Three more volumes followed: *Greenwitch* in 1974, *The Grey King* in 1975 and *Silver on the Tree* in 1977. *The Grey King* earned her a second Newbery medal and a Carnegie Medal commendation.

Ms. Cooper said she did not expect to make a career in children's books. After *Over Sea, Under Stone* was published, she had her first of two children and spent the next two years writing a new book for an adult audience. After several publishers turned her down, she sent a copy to Ms. McElderry, asking her to suggest what was "wrong" with it.

Reading from the letters Ms. McElderry sent to her in the early years of their friendship, Ms. Cooper said her mentor's reply surprised her. After reading the manuscript for *Dawn of Fear,* Ms. McElderry wrote, "There is nothing wrong with it, but it is not an adult book. It is a children's book and I will publish it."

But during the six years between *Over Sea, Under Stone* and *Dawn of Fear,* Ms. McElderry was waiting for Ms. Cooper to return to the story and characters that had made her famous with children. Although Ms. Cooper knew her mentor was impatient for her to write the sequel, Ms. McElderry patiently let the creative process unfold for each book.

Ms. McElderry nodded. "I leave Susan strictly alone while she's writing," she said.

"That's as much as Margaret does to you. She says, 'When is the next book coming?'" Ms. Cooper added.

Ms. McElderry said her patience comes from experience. "If an author is serious, they know what they're doing," she explained. "I hate to be pushed, so I imagine they hate to be pushed too."

Of her friendship with Ms. Cooper, Ms. McElderry said, "We don't argue much except mostly about commas."

"I do not believe in the *Chicago Manual of Style,*" Ms. Cooper admitted to laughter from the audience.

"One has to be friends with an author," the publisher said. "If you're not friends in some way, you're not on a wavelength where you can talk and work with one another."

Ms. Cooper said her inspiration comes from many sources, including a recurring dream of a magical library, her childhood in wartime England where the only books she had were classics by Charles Dickens and William Thackeray, and a loving grandfather who always had a book for her to borrow.

She said that once her books are written, she relies on Ms. McElderry to know how to make them meaningful for children.

"Most writers write for the child in here," she said, touching her head. "The imagination is the link between the writer and the child, but the editor needs to know more about their likes and dislikes."

Like the stories they create, Ms. Cooper and Ms. McElderry had a word of advice for the audience of readers and writers that night: Inspire children to become readers and writers themselves.

"I think any one of us could have that effect on a kid," Ms. Cooper said. "It is librarians and teachers, God bless them, who match the right book to the right child." □

Jim Higgins

Sybille Jagusch (left) shows a printout of the books Margaret McElderry has published. Susan Cooper is the author of several of those books; attendees Deborah Weilerstein and Michelle Green view the children's literature exhibition "From Sea to Shining Sea" after the discussion.

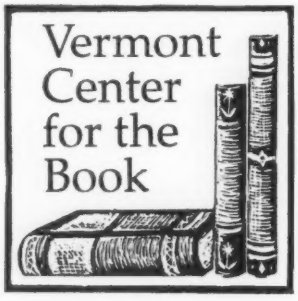
Jim Higgins

Ms. Smith is an intern in the Public Affairs Office.

News from the Center for the Book

Three State Centers Win Sizable Grants

The 35 official state affiliates of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, like the LC center itself, depend primarily on grants or donations from the private sector for program support. Recently, three state centers — Vermont, Florida and Washington — have received substantial foundation grants that will help shape the nature of their activities in the years ahead.



■ **Vermont Receives $1.5 Million Grant from the National Science Foundation.** "What can you learn about science from a 300-year-old goose?" asks a Vermont Center for the Book brochure.

"Plenty!" the National Science Foundation (NSF) asserts through its recent award of $632,537 in the first year of a $1.5 million grant to support the Vermont center's Mother Goose Asks "Why?" informal science education program. NSF recently announced the three-year award, which will enable the Vermont Center for the Book to train facilitators to conduct Mother Goose Asks "Why?" programs in 14 states. Nine of the 14 state participants are state centers for the book in Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, Wyoming and Vermont.

Mother Goose Asks "Why?" combines literature and science to help preschool and primary-grade children use thought-provoking picture books, activities and discussion to learn basic science. The grant comes on the heels of a successful three-year pilot project involving more than 2,000 Vermont parents, child-care providers, preschool educators and primary-grade teachers. As a result, more than 6,000 young Vermonters read and discussed books and conducted experiments in order to understand how science shaped their everyday lives.

In September 1998, a team from the Vermont Center for the Book will spend five days in Baltimore training representatives from the 14 participants. LC Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole will take part. On subsequent visits to the states, Vermont Center for the Book staff members will work directly with local facilitators to monitor the success of the program.

The NSF grant also supports the creation of You Can Count on Mother Goose, a reading and discussion mathematics program for preschool and primary-grade children, which also will be piloted in Vermont.

For further information, contact the Vermont Center for the Book, 256 Haywood Drive, Chester, VT 05143; telephone (802) 875-2751; fax (802) 875-2790; or visit the center's Web site at: www.vermontbook.org/.

■ **Florida Awarded $150,000 Grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.** The Florida Center for the Book, located at the Broward County Library in Fort Lauderdale, has received a three-year, $150,000 "Audiences for Literature Network" grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.

The Florida center, established in 1984 as the first state affiliate of the Center for the Book in the Library of Congress, will use its grant to bring literary programs to Broward County, Venice and the Tampa Bay area. The overall project goal, which complements the Florida center's established purpose of "bringing readers and writers together to promote books, reading and libraries," is to increase audiences for literature. The project is part of a national initiative that involves eight literary arts centers.

Florida projects supported by the new grant will include encouraging K-12 students to enter contests related to River of Words, a three-year series that brings the literature of nature, especially poetry, into public and private parks. The 100th birthday of Nobel Prize winner Ernest Hemingway will be celebrated in 1999 with panel discussions with Hemingway experts and a reading discussion series and an exhibit. In a series on literary laughter, literary dramatists will present the writings and personalities of Dorothy Parker, Will Rogers and Walt Whitman, along with discussions of their books.

For further information, contact the Florida Center for the Book, Broward County Library, 100 S. Andrews Ave., Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, phone (954) 357-7404; fax (954) 357-7399; or visit the center's Web site at: www.co.broward.fl.us/lii01600.htm

■ **Washington Receives $175,000 Grant from the Lila Wallace-Reader's Digest Fund.** The Washington Center for the Book, located at the Seattle Public Library, has received a three-year $175,014 Lila Wallace-Reader's

Future Public Programs. Forthcoming speakers in the Center's "Books and Beyond" author series include: Scott Ferris, *Rockwell Kent's Forgotten Landscapes* (Oct. 6); Anne Fadiman, *Ex Libris: Confessions of a Common Reader* (Oct. 20); and William Styron and James L.W. West III, *William Styron: A Life* (Nov. 4).

Digest Fund "Audience for Literature Network" grant. It will enable the Washington Center for the Book, which was established in 1989, to strengthen its program of working with libraries, other cultural organizations and local radio stations to create writer-in-residence programs with nationally known authors. The project, "If All of Seattle Read the Same Book," will begin in September 1998.

"This is the largest grant ever awarded to the Washington Center for the Book," said Nancy Pearl, the center's executive director. "Our goal is to connect people to the experience of literature through reading and discussion. We believe readers are eager to share their impressions and that an appreciation of a book is deepened through talking with other readers."

The author residencies will enable the people of Seattle to enjoy three full days of free programs by a major author. This year's featured author is Russell Banks, author of the acclaimed *Cloud-splitter* and *The Sweet Hereafter,* among other novels. During each author's visit to Seattle, Nancy Pearl will host a live radio interview, including call-in questions and answers. A real-time discussion between the author and readers over the Internet will take place from the Central Library's Community Learning Lab. There also will be meetings in neighborhood libraries for library book group members to discuss books with their authors.

Washington Center for the Book at the Seattle Public Library

OKLAHOMA CENTER FOR THE BOOK

■ **Cowboy Hall of Fame Hosts 1998 Oklahoma Book Awards.** Writers, readers and book lovers from throughout Oklahoma gathered on March 14 at the National Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center in Oklahoma City for the Ninth Annual Oklahoma Book Awards ceremony. Center for the Book Program officer Maurvene D. Williams presented opening remarks at this "celebration of Oklahoma books and authors" sponsored by the Oklahoma Center for the Book.

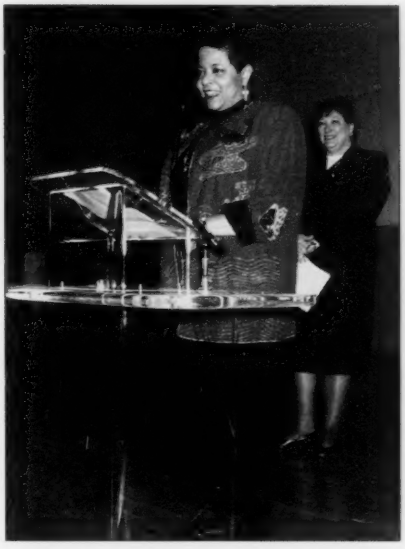
The awards program, widely acknowledged as a model for other states, recognizes authors of books published in the previous year and written by Oklahomans or about Oklahoma in five categories: fiction, nonfiction, poetry, children/young adult, and design/illustration. In addition to these five categories, the board of directors of the Oklahoma Center for the Book selects one person each year to be honored for a body of work. This award, the Arrell Gibson Lifetime Achievement Award, is named for the Norman, Okla., historian who served as the first president of the Oklahoma Center for the Book.

For further information about the Oklahoma Book Awards or the Oklahoma Center for the Book, contact Glenda Carlile, Executive Director, Oklahoma Center for the Book, Oklahoma Department of Libraries, 200 N.E. 18th St., Oklahoma City, OK 73105; or call (800) 522-8116 toll free statewide. The Oklahoma Center for the Book Web site is located at: www.state.ok.us/~odl/ocb/.

■ **New Mexico Honors Young Readers.** On May 9, at the Albuquerque Public Library, Center for the Book Director John Y. Cole and Marsie Cate, coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book, presented awards to the student winners of two Center for the Book statewide contests: Letters About Literature and River of Words.

The goal of the New Mexico Center for the Book, which was established in 1996, is to become a significant statewide resource for promoting "the importance of literature, literacy, books and the printed word." On April 20, the New Mexico center hosted a poetry reading in Santa Fe by Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky. The event was sponsored by the Witter Bynner Foundation for Poetry, which provides grant support for a wide range of poetry programming. The Friends of the Albuquerque Public Library also provided support. Another event featuring Mr. Pinsky, whose term of office as poet laureate has been extended until 1999, has been scheduled for 1999.

For further information, contact Marsie Cate, New Mexico Center for the Book, 3922 Old Santa Fe Trail, Santa Fe, NM 87505; phone (505) 983-1516; fax (505) 983-1391.



Maurvene Williams opens the 1998 Oklahoma Book Awards as Laurie Sundborg of the Tulsa City-County Library System and president of the Oklahoma Center for the Book looks on.

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